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ENGLISH

WITH

NIMISHA BANSAL

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[redacted]

Nimisha Bansal
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Dedicated to my students
My student, you are the best Of all the rest
Promise me that you will never admit defeat
Your dedication is visible to everyone you meet

So soothing is your smile I am amazed for a while I have students everywhere But like you are very rare I can never forget you Because you are like a drop of shining dew From a leaf split apart Your fond memories will always shine in my heart Yes, I believe in you Yes, I am proud of you Don't ever give up Yes, you can and you will do it

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PREFACE

"English with Nimisha Bansal" is a unique or one of a kind approach to bring all the important concepts and practice questions under one umbrella to assist all the readers in clearing their slightest of doubts regarding this subject. With the diversity of questions based on errors we face in today's competitive examinations, it has become our foremost duty to be self-equipped with proper and relevant solutions. And after going through this book, one can easily find solutions to any type questions based on errors. This book is solely inspired to make our dedicated readers feel comfortable with the subject so that they can redefine their approach to solve any problem wit h utmost ease.

Grammar portion of the subject " ***English***" plays the most critical role in any competitive examination. With the consistent evolution in the way questions are being asked in the banking, insurance, SSC, railways and defense examinations, maximum efforts have been put to compile ***'Top 120 Rules of Gram-***

mar’ that cover almost every questions based on error part. So, considering all the significance that this book carries, we have divided the book into five sections with each section capable of providing the notable contribution to your skills. The five sections are namely – ***Top 120 Rules, Practice sets, Strategies to solve different types of questions, Mock Tests*** and ***Vocabulary and Annexures***. There are 750+ questions based on spotting errors, duly divided into 15 Practice Sets, to avail our readers with ample opportunities to practice their skills. Moreover, 10 additional mock Tests which contain more than 300+ questions are provided to visualize latest patterns of questions being asked in banking examinations. **Detailed solutions are provided to every question for a better CONCEPTUAL learning**. While preparing, all the necessary including minute details have been taken care of. The questions are preferably selected based on their quality, inculcating different levels and types that will help our readers in getting through any type of new pattern questions with confidence and satisfaction. The book will be extremely helpful in preparing for all the Banking and Insurance examinations like **IBPS, SBI, BANK OF BARODA, SYNDICATE BANK, RBI ASSISTANT, OICL, UIIC, LIC, along with SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB NTPC**, etc.

I express my deepest gratitude to all the aspirants who have chosen this book as their companion to work towards their goal. **I assure that the book is one stop solution to all of them who are looking for a book which can help them gain confidence in “English “ and thus score better in all competitive exams.**. The innovative, systematic and lucid style adopted in the presentation of this book would definitely delight our readers towards our constructive attempt. The aim of this book is to help students learn, analyze and fathom the pattern of questions being asked especially in the Banking and Insurance exams which will effectively help them in maximizing their overall scores in the most difficult subject of the banking examinations, as considered. I hope that our concerned efforts would find a positive response.

This book is dedicated to all of you My dear students.

Section – I 120 rules of Grammar

RULE 01: Difference between “Each” and “Every” 1. They are always followed by a singular verb.

Examples: (I) ***Each*** student ***is*** very talented. [Singular verb is used] (II) ***Each*** of my students ***is*** very talented. [Singular verb is used]

In sentence (I) , “***each***” performs the function of Adjective (*words used to describe or modify nouns or pronouns*) . The word it describes is the noun “***student***”.
In sentence (II) , “***each***” performs the function of Pronoun (*word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase*) .
In both the cases, we use the singular verb “***is***”.
NOTE**: ***Each *refers to a plural number of people or items, but it considers each person or item as an individual or dissimilar unit, it does not consider the group collectively*. [**Individualistic Approach**] ***Every*** *also refers to a multiple number of people or items; but it considers these people or items as part of a similar collective group*. [**General Approach**]
***NOTE**: *“**Each**” can play the role of both “**Pronoun**” and “**Adjective**”. However, “**Every**” is used as an “**Adjective**” only.*
Examples: (I) ***Every*** student ***is*** very talented. [**Correct**]

(II) ***Every*** of my students is very talented. [**Incorrect** (X)] In sentence (I) , “***Every***” is used as an Adjective. The word it describes is the noun “***student***”. In sentence (II) , “***Every***” is used as a Pronoun which is incorrect.

NOTE** : *“**Each**” is used for two or more than two items or people but “**Every**” is used only for more than two items or people. We cannot use “**every**” for exactly* *two things* (In such case, "every***" can be replaced by "***both***") .

Examples: ***Each*** person on this earth has to die one day. [more than two persons] ***Every*** person I know has watched the movie. [more than two persons]

He has a book in each hand. [Correct] He has a book in every hand [Incorrect] (Every cannot be used with two things] ***NOTE**: "**Every**", but not "**each**", can be used with abstract nouns.*

Examples: They have ***every*** reason to be happy with their new home. [**Correct**]
They have ***each*** reason to be happy with their new home. [**Incorrect**] **RULE 02**: "***Both***" and "***not***" cannot be used together. In such case, we can use "***Neither… nor***" which is used when we want to say that two or more things are not true.

Examples: ***Both*** Ram and Shyam are ***not*** going to visit this place. [**Incorrect**] ***Neither*** Ram ***nor*** Shyam ***is*** going to visit this place. [**Correct**]

This is a war which ***both*** sides ***cannot*** win. [**Incorrect**]
This is a war which ***neither*** side can win. [**Correct**]

NOTE**: "Neither***" allows us to make a negative statement about two people or things at the same time. "***Neither***" goes before singular countable nouns. We use it to say "***not either***" in relation to two things. **RULE 03**: Usage of Relative Pronouns – ***who, whom, which*** and ***that***. (1) "***Who***" and "***whom***" are mainly used for people. However, these pronouns can also be used to refer to animals that are mentioned by name and domesticated by people (i.e. Domestic Animals) . Examples: The *witnesses* ***whom*** I interviewed gave conflicting evidence. [Used for people]

The *people* ***who*** just boarded the plane are in a rock band. [Used for people] The vacuum scared our *dog Rocky*, ***who*** was sleeping on the rug. [Used for a pet] (2) "***Which***" is used for animals in general or things (i.e. Non- domestic Animals and Non-living things) .

Examples: Vinita visited the park with a *dog*, ***which*** likes to chase squirrels. [Used for an animal]

The *bomb*, ***which*** killed 15 people, was the worst of a series of terrorist outrages. [Used for a non-living thing]
(3) "***That***" can be used for people, animals or things (i.e. No restrictions) Examples:

The *car* ***that*** Jasprit bought runs on electricity and gas. [Used for a thing] The *musician* ***that*** won the award is Indian. [Used for a person] The *dog* ***that*** is chasing the squirrels belongs to Brijesh. [Used for an animal]

NOTE** : ***All, any, the only, the same, none, much, none, much, no, the little, the few, something, anything, nothing and superlative degrees are all followed by "that" only. They cannot be followed by "who" or "which"

Examples: This is the **same** book ***which*** you were reading. [**Incorrect**]

This is the **same** book ***that*** you were reading. [**Correct**] This is the same person ***that*** I want to marry. He spent up the little amount ***which he*** had. [Incorrect]

He spent up the little amount ***that he*** had. [Correct] This is the ***best that*** I can do for you . ***NOTE**: "***Whoever***" vs. "***Whomever***": ***(1) Whoever*** is a subjective pronoun. It serves as a subject of a verb.

Examples: ***Whoever*** is hungry can have the leftover pizza. (***Whoever*** is the subject of the verb ***is,*** like "He is hungry.") Give the package to ***whoever*** comes for it. (***Whoever*** is the subject of the verb ***comes,*** like "He comes for it.")

I am happy with ***whoever*** wins. (***Whoever*** is the subject of the verb ***wins,*** like "He wins.") ***Whoever*** is also correct as a subject complement, with linking verbs such as ***is, are,*** and ***will be***. Examples:

Whoever it was did not leave her name. ***Whoever*** they are, I like their confidence. ***(2) Whomever*** is an objective pronoun. It serves as an object of a verb or a preposition. Examples:

Please invite ***whomever*** you choose. (***Whomever*** is the object of the verb ***choose,*** like "You choose him.")
Whomever Kate marries is none of our business. (***Whomever*** is the object of the verb ***marries,*** like "Kate marries him.")
I am eager to work with ***whomever*** Dale selects as my partner. (***Whomever*** is the object of the verb ***selects,*** like "Dales selects her.")
RULE04: There are three types of conditional sentences:
TYPE CONDITION
I condition possible to fulfill
II condition in theory possible to fulfill
III condition not possible to fulfill (too late)
Let's understand their form:
TYPE IF–CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE
I

Simple Present will-future or (Modal + infinitive) or, shall/can/may/ must + V1

II Simple Past would + V1 or, could/might/should + V1
III

Past Perfect would + have + past participle (V3) or, could/might/ should + have + past participle (V3)

Examples: If I study, I ***will pass*** the exam. [**Type I**]

If I studied, I ***would pass*** the exam. [**Type II**] If I had studied, I ***would have passed*** the exam. [**Type III**] If your files are in order you may/can leave at once.

If you want to lose weight you must eat less fat diet. If I lived near my metro station I would be in time for work. If I were you, I would plant some saplings round the house.

If we had found him earlier, we could have arrested him saved the crime. Had you obeyed orders this fire accident would have been averted. ***NOTE**: *The given rule is not applicable in the case of universal truth*. Examples:

If water reaches 100-degree Celsius, it boils. [Universal truth] If you heat water, it turns into vapour. [Universal truth] **RULE 05**: The general rule for usage of the phrase "***one of the***" is:

" **One of the + PLURAL NOUN + that/who etc. + SINGULAR/PLURAL VERB**" So, the noun following the phrase "***one of the***" is always a plural noun The **RELATIVE PRONOUN (WHO/THAT/WHICH)** is absolutely crucial here:

(1) When the relative pronoun "***who/that***" is not used – i.e. if "***one of the NOUNs***" is actually the SUBJECT of the verb–then we use a singular verb.
Examples: There are many birds on the tree. ***One of the birds is*** red. ["***One of the birds***" is used as the Subject]
(2) When the relative pronoun "***who/that***" is used – i.e. if "***one of the NOUNs***" is not actually the SUBJECT of the verb–then we use a plural verb.
Examples:

(I) That is one of the birds that ***fly*** over my house at night. (II) She is one of the mothers who ***are*** really working hard to make both ends meet.

In sentence (I) , "***that***" acts as the subject for the verb "***fly***", and "***that***" in this sentence refers to birds (plural noun) and thus, "***fly***" (plural verb) is used.
In sentence (II) , "***who***" acts as the subject for the verb "***are***", and "***who***" in this sentence refers to mothers (plural noun) and thus, "***are***" (plural verb) is used.
(3) If the sentence follows the form, "**The only one of the + PLURAL NOUN + WHO/THAT etc.**", a SINGULAR verb is required.

Examples: Rina is the ***only one of the*** girls who ***has*** ever been to India. [Singular verb] This is the ***only one of the*** novels which ***is*** interesting. [Singular verb]

RULE 06: If there is a combination of "**Number + Unit + Noun**" or, "**Number + Unit + Adjective**" in a sentence, we always use the singular form of the Unit.
Examples:

He saw a ten-inch snake. [Unit – Singular] She gave me two five hundred-rupee notes. [Unit – Singular]

NOTE**: *If there is a combination of "**Number + Unit**" in a sentence, a singular Unit will be used if the sentence is not self-explanatory , otherwise a plural Unit will be used if the sentence is self-explanatory*. Examples: He had five ***dozen. [Singular Unit] {Not self-explanatory, hence we have used a singular noun}

I have five ***rupees***. [Plural Unit] {Explanatory; hence we have used a plural noun} ***NOTE**: *In a sentence, if there is more than one Unit, Units are always arranged in ascending order*. Examples:

Thousands of ***lakhs*** of students took the test. [Units arranged in ascending order] Note: Students take a test and teachers give a test.

***NOTE**: *Use of words like "**handful**, **glassful** and **fistful**" as measuring units*:
Such units are called arbitrary units

Singular Plural Handful Handfuls Glassful Glassfuls Fistful Fistfuls

Spoonful Spoonfuls Mouthful Mouthfuls Cupful Cupfuls Examples:

He pulled out a ***handful*** of coins from his pocket. [Unit – Singular] I use two ***handfuls*** of pasta per person. [Unit – Plural] Drink a ***glassful*** of water with this medicine. [Unit – Singular]

She drank two whole ***glassfuls*** of orange juice. [Unit – Plural] He has a ***fistful*** of acting awards. [Unit – Singular] All of a sudden, we just started having ***fistfuls*** of money. [Unit – Plural]

RULE 07 : Expressions of time, money, speed, weight, height and distance, when used or covered in one way, usually take a Singular verb. However, when these expressions are used or covered in various ways, a Plural verb is used.

Examples: (I) Ten miles ***needs*** to be covered completely *on foot*. [Singular verb] (II) Ten mile ***need*** to be covered partly *by car* and rest *on foot*. [Plural verb]

In sentence (I) , the complete distance (i.e. ***ten miles***) has to be covered by just one means (i.e. ***on foot***) , thus a singular verb "***needs***" is used.
In sentence (II) , the complete distance (i.e. ***ten miles***) has to be covered by two means (i.e. ***by car and on foot***) , thus a plural verb "***need***" is used.
(III) Five thousand rupees ***is*** his *salary*. [Singular verb]

(IV) Five thousand rupees ***were*** spent on *food* and *entertainment*. [Plural verb] (V) Six weeks ***is*** not long enough. [Singular verb] (VI) Five kilograms is his weight. **RULE 08**: Certain cases of comparisons: Examples: (I) ***Gold*** is more precious than ***all metals***. [**Incorrect**]

(II) ***Gold*** is more precious than ***any other metals***. [**Correct**]

Look at the above two examples carefully; in the first sentence, " ***Gold***" is itself a metal and is being compared with all metals which include even gold as a metal. Thus, at a point of time, the meaning of the sentence becomes – "*Gold is more precious than gold*", which makes the sentence wrong.

However, in the second case, gold is compared with any other metals, which means gold is precious than any metal other than gold. This makes the statement meaningful and logical.

(III) ***Diamond*** is more precious than ***all metals***. [**Correct**] The above sentence is correct as Diamond being a non-metal is compared to all metals.

(IV) ***Kalidasa*** was more famous than ***all English poets***. [**Correct**] (V) ***Kalidasa*** was more famous than ***all poets***. [**Incorrect**]

In sentence (IV) , ***Kalidasa*** is compared with all English poets, which is correct as Kalidasa was not an English poet.
However, in sentence (V) , ***Kalidasa*** is compared with all poets, which include even Kalidasa. This makes the sentence wrong or meaningless.
RULE 09: Prepositions of Time: "***Since***" and "***For***". The words "***for***" and "***since***" are used in sentences where the speaker wants to talk about something that started in the past and continues into the present.
The preposition "***for***" is used to talk about an amount of time or space. The amount of time could be seconds, minutes, hours, days, months or even years. The amount of time does not need to be exact.

For is used for "duration" Since is used to denote "Point of start"

The preposition " ***since***" is used to refer to a point of time. "***Since***" can refer to a point after a specific time or event in the past or, it can refer to a particular point beginning sometime in the past and continuing until the present time. The particular point in time could be anything – last Tuesday, 2008 or midnight.

Examples: He has been here ***for*** 6 months and still cannot speak a word of German. [for + a period of time] I've only known her ***since*** the beginning of last week. [since + a particular point in time]

He has been learning English since childhood. ***NOTE**: *"**for**" is used to specify a period of time while "**since**" is used to specify a particular point in time.*

***NOTE**: *Only the **Perfect Tense** or **Perfect Continuous Tense** is used before "**since**" and "for" when they denote time..*
Examples:It *has been raining* ***since*** 8 a.m. [Present Perfect Continuous Tense]

I *have had* this watch ***since*** 1965. [Present Perfect Tense] ***NOTE**: "**since**" is always followed by "**Simple Past**" tense*. Examples:

I had been waiting for him since the time I ***had completed*** my graduation. [**Incorrect**] I had been waiting for him since the time I ***completed*** my graduation. [**Correct**]

RULE 10: When two actions occurred in past, the action which happened earlier is denoted by using ***Past Perfect Tense*** and the action which happened later is denoted by using ***Simple Past Tense***. Examples: He ***had finished*** the work after we had met him. [**Incorrect**]

He ***finished*** the work after we had met him. [**Correct**] The patient ***died*** before the doctor arrived. [**Incorrect**] The patient ***had died*** before the doctor arrived. [**Correct**] I finished the book after I ***had returned*** from college.

RULE 11 : We use a Possessive Adjective (***my, our, his, her, their, your***) before a Gerund. Examples: I hope you don't mind ***me*** *borrowing* your car. [**Incorrect**]

I hope you don't mind ***my*** *borrowing* your car. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, notice that the only difference is ' ***me'*** versus '***my'***. "My" is the possessive form of the pronoun '***I'*** or '***me'***. For example, "***my book***" and "***my idea***" are possessives. The book and the idea belong to me.

"Me" is the objective case of the pronoun.
Thus, the second example is correct—the sentence that uses the possessive "***my***" because we use a pos-

sessive before a Gerund and "***borrowing***" is a gerund. Here "***borrowing***" plays the role of a noun. "Gerund" ——————> When V1+ING is used as a noun

I know ***his*** *reading* every night has helped him pass the test. [Possessive and Gerund – focus is on ***reading***] I hope you don't mind ***my*** *staying* with you next week. [Possessive and Gerund – focus is on ***staying***] My father doesn't like my going outside with Ram. **RULE12**: Law of Inversion:

Inversion means putting the verb before the subject. It is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed, generally for emphasis or special effect.
Two types of Inversion: (1) Partial Inversion

(2) Complete Inversion Structure of Sentence (Normal Sentence) : "***Subject + helping verb + Main verb + ...***" Examples:

My students are working very hard. [Normal sentence] I have never seen such a beautiful place. [Normal sentence] In case of inversion, we start a sentence with the helping verb instead of the Subject.

Structure of Sentence (Inversion) : " ***Helping verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...***" Examples: Never have I seen such a beautiful place. [Inversion]

In the given example, inversion is used to emphasize the fact that in my whole lifetime I have not seen such a beautiful place.
We generally use Inversion when we begin the sentence with an Adverb.

Examples: ***Rarely*** *did* he go there. [**Adverb + helping verb + subject + main verb + ...**] ***Seldom*** *have* I seen such a beautiful view. [**Adverb + helping verb + subject + main verb + ...**]

Consider the above two examples, whenever we begin a sentence with an Adverb, Law of Inversion is followed, according to which Adverb will always be

followed by a helping verb.
And whenever the Adverb is followed by a helping verb, we call that a ***Partial Inversion***.

In the case of ***Complete Inversion***, a main verb is used after the Adverb. Examples: ***Here*** *comes* the King! [**Adverb + main verb + ...**] ***There*** *goes* all our money! [**Adverb + main verb + ...**]

NOTE** : The case of "No sooner...than...***" ***No sooner*** *had* I entered the class ***when*** it began to rain. [**Incorrect**] ***No sooner*** *had* I entered the class ***than*** it began to rain. [**Correct**]

In the above two examples, "***No sooner***" is used as an Adverb which is followed by a helping verb "***had***". But it is to be noted that "***No sooner***" always comes with "***than***" and not with "***when***".

NOTE** : Some more examples: He never goes to temple. Neither ***she does. [**Incorrect**] He never goes to temple. Neither ***does she***. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, the first part of the sentence is complete. In the second part, the sentence is starting with an adverb "***Neither***" which will follow the law of inversion. Thus, the helping verb "***does***" will come before the subject "***she***".

RULE13 : Whenever we use normal places like ***school, college, church, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, jail, court, temple, mosque, university etc***. for primary purpose (for which they are being made) , the article "***The***" is not used before them. But when these places are used for secondary purpose, the article "***The***" is used before them.

Examples: Children go to school every day. [Primary purpose] He goes to temple. [Primary purpose]

His home is just beside ***the*** temple. [Secondary purpose] We go to church on Fridays. [Correct] We go to the church on Fridays. [Incorrect]

The politician was sent to jail. [Correct] The politician was sent to the jail. [Incorrect]

***NOTE** : *It is important to understand the difference between primary purpose and secondary purpose. The primary purpose refers to work for which they are being made while secondary purpose refers to any work other than for which are they are being made.*

Examples: He goes to temple. [It means he goes there to worship] He goes to ***the*** temple. [It means he goes there to do any work other than worship]

RULE14: Whenever adverbs like "***No sooner***", "***Hardly***", "***Scarcely***", etc. are used in the beginning of a sentence, they are always followed by a helping verb.
Examples:

Hardly had I begun to speak *when* I was interrupted. ***Scarcely had*** we started our meal *when* the phone rang. ***No sooner had*** I arrived *than* they all started to argue.

***NOTE**: *Note that adverbs "**hardly, scarcely** and **barely**" are always followed by "**when**", while "**No sooner**" is followed by "**than**".*
RULE15: Use of Reflexive Pronoun as the Object of a sentence. The ***object*** of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. It answers the question "***whom***" or "***what***"?
There are certain words which are always followed by an object: ***enjoy, avail, absent, pride, adjust, reconcile***, ***acquit, amuse, resign, avenge, exert, apply, adapt***, etc.

When these words are not followed by an object in the sentence, we use the reflexive pronouns as their object. Examples: (I) He *enjoyed* ***himself*** at the party. [Object]

(II) She *availed* ***herself*** of the opportunity and thus got a promotion. [Object] (III) They *enjoyed* ***picture*** last evening. [Object] (IV) The former IPS officer ***acquitted himself*** effectively.

(V) He ***absented himself*** **fr**om the class In the first sentence, the reflexive pronoun "***himself***" does the function of an object. It can be understood by finding the answer of, "*He enjoyed whom*?" – "***himself***".
Similarly, in the second sentence, the word "***availed***" is followed by the object "***herself***". However, in the third example, the word "***enjoyed***" is followed by the object "***picture***". Thus, we do not need to put a reflexive pronoun as its object.
***NOTE**: *There are certain words which are not followed by reflexive pronouns as their object: "**keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide**, etc."*

Examples: He *hid* **himself** in the room. [**Incorrect**] He *hid* in the room. [**Correct**] She has *qualified* **herself** for the post. [**Incorrect**]

She has *qualified* for the post. [**Correct**] **RULE 16**: There are certain words which are never followed by Reflexive pronoun: ***hide, keep, stop, turn, shave, bathe,*** etc.

Examples: He *hid* ***himself*** in the cave and thus saved his life. [**Incorrect**] He *hid* in the cave and thus saved his life. [**Correct**]

In the given examples, we cannot use the word "***himself***" as the word "***hid***" is not followed by a reflexive pronoun.

RULE 17 : Whenever the two subjects are connected by "***as well as, together with, along with, and not, in addition to, like, unlike, with, rather than, except, no less than, nothing but, more than one***", the verb agrees with the first Subject.

Examples: *John,* **as well as** Mary, ***wants*** to drop the course. [Singular verb]

Ram, **as well as** his friends, ***keeps*** asking me many questions. [Singular verb] The publisher, **as well as** the writers, has come. [Singular verb] The club members, **along with** his owner, were arrested. [Incorrect]

The club members, **along with** his owner, was arrested. [Correct] He, **and not** his friends, are found guilty. [Incorrect] He, **and not** his friends, is found guilty [correct]

In the given examples, the Subject prior to "***as well as***" is Singular, so a singular verb "***wants***" is used. Similarly, in the second case, "***Ram***" is a singular Subject which requires a singular verb "***keeps***". ***NOTE**: *We follow the same rule (i.e. the verb agrees with the first Subject) when two subjects are connected by "**governed by**", "**accompanied by**", "**but**", "**besides**", "**led by**", "**run by**", etc.*
Examples: *California*, **along with** Florida, ***is*** among the most popular US tourist destinations.

The *teachers*, **along with** the Principal, ***are*** entering the class. [Subject is plural in this case] **RULE18**: Difference between Noun and Verb for similar sounding words, like (a) Advice – **Noun**

(b) Advise – **Verb** (a) Practice – **Noun** (b) Practice – **Verb**

(a) Belief— Noun (b) Believe— Verb Examples: I ***advise*** you to ***practice*** a lot since ***practice*** makes a man perfect.

I'm quite good at tennis but I need to ***practice*** my serve. **Practice** makes a man perfect He gave me a piece of **advice** It is my **belief t**hat my students are very talented.

I **believe** my students. ***NOTE**: *To locate noun in the sentence, we generally try to find the answer of '**what**', '**who**', or '**whom**'.* **RULE 19**: There are three cases of pronouns

The cases of Personal Pronoun Subjective Pronouns Objective Pronouns Possessive Adjectives Possessive pronouns

First person I
we Me Us My our Mine ours

Second person You You your yours

Third person She
He

It
They Her Him

It
Them Her His Its

their Hers His —theirs

Comparisons are usually done between the same things. So whenever we compare, we compare **Subjective case to Subjective case and**

Objective case to objective case. Examples: ***1. My parents*** scold me more than ***he***. [**Correct**] 2. My parents scold ***me*** more than ***him***. [**Correct**]

3. She is taller than ***me*** [INCORRECT]
4. She is taller than ***I*** [Correct]

Consider the above examples; in the first case, the subjective case " ***my parents***" is compared with the subjective case "***he***". If we elaborate the meaning of the sentence, it would be – "*My parents scold me more than he does.*"

In the second case, the objective case "***me***" is compared with the objective case "***him***". If we elaborate the meaning of the sentence, it would be – "*My parents scold me more than they scold him.*" Both sentences 1 and 2 are correct but they have different meanings.

She likes ***chocolates*** more than ***me***. [**Incorrect**] ***She*** likes chocolates more than ***I***. [**Correct**] In the first sentence, we cannot compare "***chocolates***" with the objective case "***me***". Chocolates cannot be compared with a person. So "me" is wrong

However, the second sentence compares a subjective case with another subjective case. She is compared to I Hence it is correct.

He is as tall as ***I***. [**Correct**] ***He*** speaks more frequently than she [Correct] In the above examples, there is no object, so we cannot use an objective case. **RULE 20**: ***Who vs. Whom***?

“ ***Who***” is used as a subjective pronoun, and “***Whom***” is used as an objective pronoun.

That simply means that “ ***who***” is always as a subject to a verb, and that “***whom***” is always working as an object in a sentence. As simple and important as that distinction is, many people have difficulty deciding on the proper usage of “***who***” and “***whom***” in sentences.

To clear this doubt, simply substitute the personal pronoun “***he/him***” or “***she/her***” for “***who/whom***.” If he or she would be the correct form, the proper choice is “***who***”. If “***him***” or “***her***” would be correct, use “***whom***.” Examples:

Mrs. Dixit consulted an astrologer ***whom*** she met in Sonpur. [She met ***him*** in Sonpur.] Jack is the man ***whom*** I went fishing with last spring. [I went fishing with ***him***.] Jyoti is the girl ***who*** got the job. [***She*** got the job.]

Whom can we turn to in a time of crisis? [Can we turn to ***her***?] The delegates differed as to ***who*** they thought might win. [Not “***whom***”. Here the entire clause is the object of the preposition. Substitution is particularly helpful in cases such as this. They thought ***he*** might win.]

Some more examples: She is one of the professors ***who*** I think is a mathematician. He is the man ***whom*** everyone admires.

She met the people ***who*** they say are helping all aspirants. They hired the man ***whom*** we interviewed last week.

RULE 21: Certain words like "***separation, excuse, mention, favour, pardon***, ***leave, report, sight***, etc. do not take Possessive case before them.

Examples: ***Your separation*** pains me a lot and I become sad. [**Incorrect**] ***Separation from you*** pains me a lot and I become sad. [**Correct**]

Consider the above two examples; in the first case, we cannot use "***"your***" with "***separation***" as "***your***" is a Possessive Adjective.

However, the first sentence can be rewritten to make it grammatically feasible without altering its meaning, as can be seen in the second sentence.

I want your ***favour***, will you please help me? [**Incorrect**] I want ***favour from you***, will you please help me? [**Correct**]

The first sentence is grammatically incorrect as we cannot use "***your favour***". However, it can be written as "***favour from you***", as in the second sentence.

His mention in the story received great applause from audience. [**Incorrect**] ***The Mention of him*** in the story received great applause from audience. [**Correct**]

The first sentence is grammatically incorrect as we cannot use "***His mention***" as "***his***" is also a Possessive Adjective.

However, the first sentence can be rewritten to make it grammatically correct without altering its meaning, as can be seen in the second sentence.

At ***his sight*** the robbers fled. [**Incorrect**] ***At the sight of him***, the robbers fled. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *Possessive Case:* ***your, his, her, my, their, our, its****, etc.*

RULE22 : We use "***each other***" and "***one another***" to show that each person in a group of two or more people does something to the others. There is very little difference between ***each other*** and ***one another***. "***Each other***" is generally used for two people while "***one another***" is used for more than two people.

Examples: All citizens should love ***each other***. [**Incorrect**]
All citizens should love ***one other***. [**Correct**] In the first sentence, "***all citizens***" refer to more than two people. So, "***each other***" should be replaced by "***one another***", as in the case of second sentence.

Peter and Mary helped ***each other***. [*Peter helped Mary and Mary helped Peter*] We sent ***one other*** Christmas cards. [*We sent them a Christmas card and they sent us a Christmas card*] ***NOTE**: *Difference between "**other**" and "**another**":*

***Other** is an adjective meaning **'different'** or **'the second of two items'**. Other can be used with singular or plural nouns. Other can also be a pronoun to refer to things or people. The plural form is others.*

*However, When we use '**an'** before **'other'**, we write it as one word: another. It means **'additional'** or **'one more'**. **Another** can be used before a plural noun when that noun is preceded by a number, or words/phrases such as **a couple of, few** etc.*

Examples: Some children learn quickly but ***other*** children need more time.

Have you got any ***other*** questions? Only half of the guests have arrived. Where are the ***others***? [Plural] This cake is delicious. Could I have ***another*** slice please?

The investigation will take ***another*** two weeks/couple of weeks. [Plural] This place isn't great. Is there ***another*** place we could go to? [***Another*** can also mean '***an alternative***' or '***different'***]
RULE 23: The use of "***Seldom or never***": The word "***Seldom***" is an Adverb and when a sentence begins with "***seldom***", the law of inversion will be followed.

Examples: (I) ***Seldom or never*** he comes to my house. [**Incorrect**] (II) ***Seldom or ever*** he comes to my house. [**Incorrect**]

(III) ***Seldom, if ever,*** does he come to my house. [**Correct**] (IV) ***Seldom, or never,*** does he come to my house. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *We can either use "**Seldom or never**" or "**Seldom, if ever**", but we cannot use "**Seldom or ever**".*

NOTE**: The use of phrase "Little or nothing***": The phrase "***Little or nothing***" means "***Hardly anything***". In this case also, we can *either use "**Little or nothing**" or "**Little, if everything**", but we cannot use "**Little or everything**".*

Examples: I can find ***little or nothing*** on this table. [**Correct**] I can find ***little, if anything*** on this table [**Correct**]

I can find little ***if nothing*** on this table. [**Incorrect**] I can find little ***or anything*** on this table. [**Incorrect**] **RULE24**: Whenever we use "***very***" with Superlative degree, article "***the***" is always used before "***very***" i.e. "***the very superlative***".

" ***Very"*** modifies present participle used as adjective, adverb and adjective in positive degree. E.g. It is a very interesting novel.

However, when we use "***much***" with Superlative degree, article "***the***" is used before the superlative i.e. "***much the superlative***".
"***Much***" is used with comparative degree and past participle.

E.g. He is much interested. He is much smarter. Examples: He is ***the much best*** student of my class. [**Incorrect**]

He is ***very the best*** student of my class. [**Incorrect**] He is ***the very best*** student of my class. [**Correct**] {It means really} He is ***much the best*** student of my class. [**Correct**] {It means decidedly}

He is ***much*** smarter than all other students. [**Correct**] I was ***very*** exhausted after the match. [**Correct**] **RULE 25**: The use of "***Enough***":

“***Enough***” plays the role of both Adverb and Adjective. When it is used as an Adverb, it qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group. When it is used as an Adjective, it qualifies a noun or a pronoun. When “***enough***” plays the role of an ***Adjective***, “***enough***” is placed before the noun or pronoun i.e. “***enough noun***”.
When “***enough***” plays the role of an ***Adverb***, “***enough***” is placed after the adjective i.e. “***adjective enough***”. Examples:

He has ***enough*** *sugar*. [Used as an Adjective] She is *smart* ***enough***. [Used as an Adverb] On neither of those trips was there ***enough*** *sun* to get any decent photographs. [Used as an Adjective]

Test reports indicate that it develops ***enough*** *power* for the job and is flexible. [Used as an Adjective] You are not *big* ***enough*** for basketball. [Used as an Adverb] A landing between the ground and first floors is *ample* ***enough*** to be used as a study. [Used as an Adverb] **RULE 26**: The use of Adverb “***as***”:

“***as***” can be used as an adverb with these given words – “***treat, define, regard, describe***, respect, depict, portray, ***view***, ***know***, etc.”
However, “***as***” cannot be used as an adverb with these two words – “***elect***, ***name, think, consider, call, make, choose***, ***appoint, etc.***”

Examples: Biology is ***defined as*** the science of living beings. He is ***regarded as*** God in India.

She ***described*** Gary ***as*** shy. His latest film is ***described as*** a ‘romantic comedy’. She is ***treated as*** a child.

She was ***elected*** Chair of the Board of Governors. He has just been ***appointed*** director of the publishing division. He ***thinks*** her a fool. The teacher ***called*** him stupid.

RULE 27: The use of Conjunction “***although***”:

“ ***Although***”, meaning “***in spite of something***”, is a subordinating conjunction. This means that the clause which it introduces is a subordinate clause, which needs a main clause to make it complete. Sometimes “***although***” as a subordinate clause may take “***yet***” in the main clause. However, “***although***” as a subordinate clause never takes “***but***” in the main clause.

Yet is optional. It can or cannot be used. Examples: ***Although*** she is rich, she thinks twice before spending a penny. [**Correct**]

Although she is rich, ***yet*** she thinks twice before spending a penny. [**Correct**] ***Although*** she is rich, ***but*** she thinks twice before spending a penny. [**Incorrect**]

RULE 28: There are certain verbs which do not exist in “***ing***” form. These are:

POSSESSION	**PERCEPTION**	**FEELING**
Own	See	Love
Belong	Smell	Know
Have	Taste	Think
Include	Hear	Hate
Possess	Feel	Want
Owe	Appear	Need
Contain	Seem	Desire
Compromise	Resemble	Wish
Consist	Notice	Like

Examples: I **am owning** a car. [**Incorrect**] I ***own*** a car. [**Correct**]

I **am loving** it. [**Incorrect**] I ***love*** it. [**Correct**] This sauce **is tasting** strange. [**Incorrect**] This sauce ***tastes*** strange. [**Correct**]

This perfume **is smelling** like roses. [**Incorrect**] This perfume ***smells*** like roses. [**Correct**] She has always **been hating** jazz. [**Incorrect**] She has always ***hated*** jazz. [**Correct**] All the luggage is belonging to me. [**Incorrect**]

All the luggage belongs to me. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *Sometimes the word "**loving**" is used as an adjective, which should not be confused with a verb*. Examples:

He is a very ***loving*** person. [Used as an Adjective] He described his work in ***loving*** detail. [Used as an Adjective]

NOTE**: *When "**have**" is used in the sense of possession or belongingness or ownership, we cannot use "**having**". However, apart from this, we can use "**having**" as perfect participle or in other cases*. Examples: (I) I am ***having a book. [**Incorrect**]

(II) I ***have*** a book. [**Correct**] (III) I am ***having*** lunch now. [**Correct**] (IV) ***Having*** done the work, he went to play. [**Correct**]

In sentence (I) , "***have***" denotes possession, so we cannot use "***having***" and it should be replaced by "***have***" as rightly done in sentence (II) .
In sentences (III) and (IV) , "***have***" is not used in the sense of possession or belongingness or ownership, thus "***having***" is correctly used in these two sentences.
RULE 29: There are certain words which are always used in Perfect Tense: "***ever, never, yet, already, now, just now, until, now, always, occasionally, often, lately, recently, so far, up to now, up to the present***"

Examples: The concert *had* ***already*** *begun* by the time we arrived. [**Correct**] I went to Paris last summer. *Have* you ***ever*** *been* there? [**Correct**]

I *have* not *spoken* to her ***yet***. [**Correct**] He *has gone* ***just now***. [**Correct**] He **went** there ***already***. [**Incorrect**]

He *had gone* there ***already***. [**Correct**] Aman completed his work ***up to now .*** [Incorrect] Aman ***has not*** completed his work ***up to now .*** [Correct]

The train already left. [Incorrect] The train ***has*** already left. [Correct] **RULE 30**: Subject-Verb Agreement with ***Collective Nouns***:

When a collective noun denotes that the whole group is working together on the same task, we use a singular verb.
Examples: The *audience* ***is*** watching the movie. [*every audience is watching together*]

The *army* ***is*** marching towards the Himalayas. [*whole army (personnel) is moving together*] The *jury* ***is*** taking a decision. [*all the members of the jury is taking decision together*] When a collective noun denotes that the whole group is working on different tasks, we use a plural verb. Examples:

The audience ***are*** taking the seats. The army ***are*** changing their dresses. The jury ***are*** divided in their opinion.

***NOTE**: *Words like "**police, vermin, cattle, clergy, gentry, poultry, folk, peasantry, people, infantry, cavalry, etc.**" are "plural nouns" and not "collective nouns". Plural noun always takes a plural verb*. So, these words always take plural verbs.

Examples: The police ***are*** investigating the case. Cattle ***are*** wandering in the farm.

People ***want to attain all worldly pleasures.*** ***NOTE**: Sometimes the word "***people***" is used in the meaning of "***a country***" instead of "***persons***", in that case we use a singular verb. Peoples means countries or people belonging to different nationalities.
"Peoples" in that case is correct. **RULE 31**: There are certain words which are always followed by the preposition "***to***". These are:
Prefer Superior Inferior
Junior Injurious Ancillary
Senior Addicted Exterior
Ulterior Known Posterior
***NOTE**: *Any word suffixed with "**ior**" will always be followed by the preposition "**to**".*
Examples: For babies, breastfeeding is *superior* ***to*** bottle-feeding.

Too much alcohol is *injurious* ***to*** your health. Would you *prefer* ***to*** pay by cash, cheque, or credit card? They promoted a man who was *junior* ***to*** me and made him my boss.

Paragraph 19 was merely *ancillary* ***to*** paragraph 16. I prefer tea to coffee. ***NOTE**: *The words "**marry**" and "**known**" are always followed by the preposition "**to**" in the Passive voice*. Examples:

Rama is *married* ***to*** Sita. I am *known* ***to*** him. I am known by him. ————> Incorrect

RULE 32 : The use of phrase "***as... as***" and "***so... as***": These blanks are filled up with the adjectives of positive degree. Examples:

If we pass on the information, he's ***as*** *good* ***as*** dead. I'm not ***so*** *desperate* ***as*** to agree to that.

***NOTE**: *"**as... as**" can be used to denote both positive and negative sentences while "**so... as**" can only be used only to denote negative sentences.*
Examples: He is ***as good as*** Ram. [**Correct**]

He is not ***as good as*** Ram. [**Correct**] He is ***not so good as*** Ram. [**Correct**] He is *so good as* Ram. [**Incorrect**]

RULE 33: In a sentence depicting comparison, whenever the word "***times***" comes up, it is never followed by a comparative degree.
Examples:

(I) This book is three ***times larger*** than that book. [**Incorrect**] (II) This book is three ***times heavier*** than that book. [**Incorrect**] (III) It is ***twice cheaper*** than that. [**Correct**] {Times is not written , hence it is correct} (IV) This book is three ***times as large as*** that book. [**Correct**] (V) It is ***twice costlier*** than that. [**Correct**]

(VI) It is two times as costly as that. [Correct] In sentence (I) , the word "***times***" and the comparative degree "***larger***" cannot be used together. The sentence should be rewritten either as sentence (IV) to make it

grammatically correct.
In sentences (III) and (V) , there is no use of the word "***times***" and thus we can use the comparative degree to bring up the comparisons.

RULE 34 : Some common errors of ***NARRATION***: Indirect Speech is always a statement. **Structure of a statement** Subject + Helping Verb + Main Verb +............

Structure of a question word + Helping verb + Subject + Main Verb +..............
Hence a helping verb comes after a subject in the case of a statement and before a subject in the case of a question.
Examples: He asked me where are you going. [**Incorrect**]

He asked me ***where I was going***. [**Correct**] He asked me what was my name. [**Incorrect**] He asked me ***what my name was***. [**Correct**]

She says that ***she is a little bit nervous***. [Direct speech was an **Assertive sentence**] The teacher ordered me ***to shut the door***. [Direct speech was an **Imperative sentence**] He exclaimed with great joy that ***he had won the match***. [Direct speech was an **Exclamatory sentence**]

We asked him ***if he was ill***. [Direct speech was an **Interrogative sentence**] He prayed that ***I might live long***. [Direct speech was an **Optative sentence**] She wished ***she had been rich***. [Direct speech was an **Optative sentence**] But all the indirect speeches are always statements.

RULE 35: If two subjects are connected by the words "***or***," "***nor***," "***neither/nor***," "***either/or***," ***or*** "***not only/ but also***", we use the verb according to the nearest subject.

Examples: Either the *bears* or the *lion* ***has*** escaped from the zoo. [Nearest subject "***lion***" is singular] Neither the *lion* nor the *bears* ***have*** escaped from the zoo.

[Nearest subject "***bears***" is plural] Not only the *teachers* but also the *Principal* ***is*** happy. [Nearest subject "***Principal***" is singular]

Not only *dogs* but also *cats* ***are*** available at the animal shelter. [Nearest subject "cats" is plural] **RULE 36**: Comparison between two qualities of an object:

Whenever two qualities of an object are compared, we always use the word "***more***". We don't use comparative degree in that case.
Examples:This pen is *redder* than *white*. [**Incorrect**]

This book is *heavier* than *larger*. [**Incorrect**] This shirt is ***more*** white than red. [**Correct**] This umbrella is ***more*** beautiful than strong. [**Correct**]

RULE37: Whenever "***more than one***" or "***many a***" is used to quantify a noun, it is always followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.
And whenever "**Many, A good many, A *great many*"** are used to quantify a noun, they are always followed by a plural noun and a plural verb.
Example:A great many devotees ***are*** protesting to build Ram Mandir .

Many tigers ***are*** missing from the national park. **Structure**: More than one + singular noun + singular verb

Many a + singular noun + singular verb A great many + plural noun + plural verb A good many + plural noun + plural verb

Examples:***More than one*** student ***is*** absent today. [Singular verb] ***Many a*** student ***is*** absent today. [Singular verb] ***NOTE**: *Also consider the following examples*:

One student ***is*** absent today. [Singular verb] ***A great many*** students ***are*** absent today. [Plural verb] ***Many*** students ***are*** absent today. [Plural verb]

RULE38: Whenever we get the word "***doubt***" or "***doubtful***" in a sentence, we use the connector either "***if***" or "***whether***". However, in case we get the words "***no doubt***" and "***not doubtful***", we use the connector "***that***".

Examples:I have ***no doubt whether*** it will rain or not. [**Incorrect**] I have ***no doubt that*** it will rain or not. [**Correct**]

There is a ***doubt that*** he goes there or not. [**Incorrect**] There is a ***doubt whether*** he goes there or not. [**Correct**] He has ***no doubt if*** Shyam is his best friend. [**Incorrect**]

He has ***no doubt that*** Shyam is his best friend. [**Correct**] **RULE39**: **NARRATION**, Sequence of Tenses: The tense of the verb does not change even if the Reporting verb is in past tense for the following cases:

(1) **Universal Truth**: Examples:(I) He told me that ***honey was sweet***. [**Incorrect**] (II) He told me that ***honey is sweet***. [**Correct**]

(III) He told me that ***the honey is sweet***. [**Incorrect**] (IV) He told me that ***the honey was sweet***. [**Correct**]

In sentence (I) , the sentence is incorrect because "***honey is sweet***" is a universal truth and should be written in Simple Present Tense in indirect speech as well. This makes the statement (II) correct.

In sentence (III) , the sentence is incorrect because " ***the honey is sweet***" is not a universal truth as "***the honey***" denotes a particular type of honey. Thus, the indirect statement should follow the tense form of main clause as correctly done in statement (IV) .

***NOTE**: *Sequence of Tenses suggests that if the principal clause of the sentence is in Past Tense, subordinate clause will also be in the Past Tense.*
(2) **Historical Facts**:

Examples:The teacher said, “Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.” [**Direct Speech**] The teacher said that ***Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India***. [**Indirect Speech**]

(3) **Proverbs**: Examples:Rohit said, “**Where there is a will there is a way**.” [**Direct Speech**]

Rohit said that ***where there is a will there is a way***. [**Indirect Speech**]

(4) **Habitual Facts**: Examples:He said, “**I snooze my alarm every day**.” [**Direct Speech**] He said that ***he snoozes his alarm every day***. [**Indirect Speech**]

RULE40 : Use of ***little***, ***the little*** and ***a little***: We use these quantifiers with uncountable nouns according to their following meanings: (1) **Little**: Hardly any (2) **A little**: Some but not much

(3) **The little**: All that is available Examples:I cannot make tea since there is ***little*** milk. [Hardly any milk]

A little knowledge is dangerous. [Some but not much] He utilized ***the little*** water that was available. [All that is available] ***NOTE**: *Use of* ***few***, ***a few*** *and* ***the few***:

We use these quantifiers with countable nouns according to their following meanings: (1) **Few**: Hardly any (2) **A few**: Some but not many (*It has a positive meaning*) (3) **The few**: All that are available

Examples:***Few*** members attended the meeting. [Hardly any member attended the meeting.] There were ***a few*** members present. [Some members were present.]

He lost ***the few*** friends he had. [All those he had] ***NOTE**: Use of ***some*** and ***any***:

The general rule is that “***any***” is used for questions and negative sentences while “***some***” is used for positive sentences.

Both may be used with countable and uncountable nouns. Examples:

Do we need ***any*** rice? No, we don’t need ***any*** rice. We have ***some*** rice in the cupboard.

Would you like ***some*** water? May I have ***some*** more chocolate? But in some cases “Some” is used with interrogative sentences

When we know that the answer will be yes, we can use “some” . Eg. Do you have some water??? It is correct because we know already that the answer will be yes. **RULE41**: Objective Case of the pronoun comes after the Preposition.

SUBJECTIVE CASE	**OBJECTIVE CASE**
I	me
We	us
You	you
They	them
He	him
She	her
It	it

Examples:None **but** ***he*** is going to the party. [**Incorrect**] None **but** ***him*** is going to the party. [**Correct**] All **except** ***he*** liked the performance. [**Incorrect**]

All **except** ***him*** liked the performance. [**Correct**]

In the first sentence, “ ***but***” plays the role of preposition, so it must be followed by a pronoun of objective case. Similarly, “***except***” in the third sentence is a preposition which should be followed by the pronoun of objective case.

***NOTE**: *“**But**” plays the role of both “**Conjunction**” and “**Preposition**”.*
V*erb is also followed by the pronoun of Objective case.*
Examples:**Let** ***him*** do that work. [“***Let***” acts as a verb here]

They agreed to **let *us*** live there rent-free. [“***Let***” acts as a verb here] Some more examples:Ram ***as well as he*** is going to the party. [**Correct**]

There is good friendship ***between you*** and ***him***. [**Correct**] It is to be noted that in the first sentence, “***as well as***” is not used as a preposition, so the subjective case “***he***” is correctly used.
In the second sentence, “***between***” is a preposition so objective case is used after it.

RULE42 : (1) In case of pronouns as the Subject, when all the three persons are used as the Subject of the sentence and are connected by ‘***and’***, the sequence of ***231*** of the Pronouns is followed if they give a Positive Sense to the sentence and a plural verb is used.

We use 2nd person, then 3rd person is used and finally 1st person is used.
1 Speaker First Person I
2 Listener Second Person You
3 Non-Active Third Person He
Examples:
You, he and ***I*** are good friends. [the sequence of ***231*** of the pronouns]

(2) In case of pronouns as the Subject, when only two persons are used as the Subject of the sentence and are connected by ‘***and’***, the sequence of (**2,3**) ; (**2,1**) ; (**3,1**) of the Pronouns is followed if they give a Positive Sense to the sentence and a plural verb is used.

Examples:

You and ***she*** are good friends. [the sequence of (**2,3**) of the pronouns] **You** and ***I*** are playing chess. [the sequence of (**2,1**) of the pronouns] ***He*** and ***I*** were watching T.V. [the sequence of (**3,1**) of the pronouns]

(3) In case of pronouns as the Subject, when all the three persons are used as the Subject of the sentence and are connected by ‘***and’***, the sequence of ***123*** of the Pronouns is followed if they give a **Negative**

Sense to the sentence and a plural verb is used.They generally talk about some mistake,blame or guilt.

Examples:***I, you*** and ***he*** are guilty. [the sequence of ***123*** of the pronouns] ***I, you*** and ***he*** are robbers. [the sequence of ***123*** of the pronouns]

(4) In case of pronouns as the Subject, when only two persons are used as the Subject of the sentence and are connected by '***and***', the sequence of (**1,2**) ; (**2,3**) ; (**1,3**) of the Pronouns is followed if they give a Negative Sense to the sentence and a plural verb is used.

Examples:

I and ***you*** have committed a crime. [the sequence of (**1,2**) of the pronouns] ***You*** and ***he*** are sinners. [the sequence of (**2,3**) of the pronouns] ***I*** and ***he*** were guilty. [the sequence of (**1,3**) of the pronouns]

If all the pronouns are plural , we use the order 123 in all cases. We, you and they are going to watch a movie. **RULE43**: Some Superfluousness Errors: Superfluous means that more than required is given in the sentence. It means extra.

Consider these examples:(I) India broke all **previous records** in today's match. [**Incorrect**]

The above sentence is Superfluous as "***records***" always specifies "***previous***". Using them together makes the statement superfluous. It should be rewritten as –
India broke all ***records*** in today's match. [**Correct**]
(II) I want **wet water**. [**Incorrect**] Water is already wet and we all know it. Hence this sentence contains extra words and superfluous error is there.
I want ***water***. [**Correct**] In the above example, "***water***" is always "***wet***", so we cannot use these two words together as it will give us the superfluous meaning.

(III) **Suppose if** you won the Oscar, what would you do? [**Incorrect**] ***Suppose*** you won the Oscar, what would you do? [**Correct**]

In the above example, the usage of ***'if'*** with ***'suppose'*** is superfluous. Hence, either ***'suppose'*** or ***'if'*** should be used.
***NOTE**: *Use of "**supposing if**": "**If**" is not needed with "**supposing**". It's a wrong usage. Use only "**supposing**".*

(IV) The army **retreated back** from the conflict zone in Kashmir. [**Incorrect**] The army ***retreated*** from the conflict zone in Kashmir. [**Correct**]

Again in the above example, ***'back'*** won't be used here. ***'Retreat'*** itself means – to withdraw, retire etc. We use only "***retreat***".
(V) The sage was **reborn again** in Vijayanagar. [**Incorrect**] The sage was ***reborn*** in Vijayanagar. [**Correct**]

NOTE** : *Never use **'again'** after verbs like – **Rebirth/Reborn/rebuild/regain/reiterate/recast** etc.* (VI) Manu is **equally as good as** Sharma. [**Incorrect**] Manu and Sharma are ***equally good. [**Correct**]

Manu is ***as good as*** Sharma. [**Correct**] In the above example, the usage of ***'as'*** should strictly be discarded. Use only ***'equally'*** or ***'as good as'*** separately.

(VII) The manager and the chairman decided on a **mutual agreement** on profit. [**Incorrect**] The manager and the chairman decided on an ***agreement*** on profit. [**Correct**] In this case the usage of ***'mutual'*** is wrong. Hence, use only ***'agreement'***.

"Agreement" is always mutual. ***NOTE**: ***'Mutual friend'*** is wrong to say. Instead we can say ***'common friend'***. Likewise, we should say – ***'common interest'*** instead ***'mutual interest'***.

(VIII) She **forbade** me **not** to leave her alone. [**Incorrect**] She ***forbade*** me to leave her alone. [**Correct**]

In the above example, '***Not'*** is never used after ***until/unless/forbid/prohibit/prevent/dissuade/deny/refuse/ lest***.
(IX) He's a **coward man/person**. [**Incorrect**] He is a ***coward***. [**Correct**]

The usage of ***'coward man'*** is wrong because '***coward'*** itself means a person who lacks courage. Hence, the use of ***'man'*** is illogical.

(X) She left the house **with bag and baggage**. [**Incorrect**] She left the house, ***bag and baggage***. [**Correct**]

'Bag and baggage' is an idiom which means ***'with all belongings'***. Hence, using '***with'*** with the idiom is wrong.

(XI) **Passing marks** are thirty-three. [**Incorrect**] ***Pass marks*** are thirty-three. [**Correct**]

The usage of ***'passing marks'/'linking language'/'linking network'/'dressing sense'*** is wrong. Instead, we should use ***'pass marks'/'link language'/'link network'/'dress sense'***.
(XII) I **suddenly came across** him on the train. [**Incorrect**]

I ***came across*** him on the train. [**Correct**] In the above example, omit ***'suddenly'*** as ***'come across'*** means to meet suddenly. Some more superfluous errors:

(1) **Final *destination***. [*Destination* is always final] (2) **Rough *estimate***. [*Estimate* is always rough] (3) **Rough *approximation***. [*Approximation* is always rough; not exact]

(4) **Past *history***. [*History* is always past] (5) ***Return* back**. [*Return* itself means come back] (6) **Coming *future***. [*Future* is always coming] (7) ***Reason* because**. [*Reason* itself means cause so]

(8) ***Consensus* opinion**. [*Consensus* itself means collective opinion or agreement] (9) **Final *conclusion***. [*Conclusion* is always final] (10) ***Funeral* service**. [*Funeral* itself a ceremony and service]

***NOTE**: *"**enter into**" is also an example of superfluous error. However, when "**enter into**" is used as a phrasal verb, it means "**investigation**".*
RULE44: Use of ***Apostrophe* ('s) :**

Apostrophe **(‘s)** is not used with non-living things. Examples:Table’s legs. [**Incorrect**]

Door’s bolt. [**Incorrect**] Pen’s ink. [**Incorrect**] Book’s page. [**Incorrect**]

Chair’s legs. [**Incorrect**] These can be rewritten as: Legs of the table. [**Correct**] Bolt of the door. [**Correct**]

Ink of the pen. [**Correct**] Page of the book. [**Correct**] Legs of the chair. [**Correct**]

NOTE**: *There are some exceptions to this rule. When we talk about* ***time, weight,distance,place, idiom, unit, personification, or heavenly body*, we can use Apostrophe (‘****s****) with them.*
Examples:One week’s vacation. [**Correct**]

Four dollars’ worth. [**Correct**] Today’s date. [**Correct**] The ship’s bells. [**Correct**]

The city’s parks. [**Correct**] Malaysia’s land. [**Correct**] Nature’s call **[Correct]** At a stone’s throw **[Correct]**

NOTE**: *The following pronouns are already possessive and do not require apostrophes:* ***yours, ours, its, theirs, his, hers, and whose*.*
RULE45: Whenever a point of time in the past is mentioned in the sentence (i.e. ***yesterday, 10 days ago***, etc.) , we always use “***Simple Past***” tense.
Examples:

I **have gone** to the market yesterday to purchase a car. [**Incorrect**] I ***went*** to the market yesterday to purchase a car. [**Correct**] The company’s shares **have dived** by 90p to 165p on the stock market last week. [**Incorrect**]

The company’s shares ***dived*** by 90p to 165p on the stock market last week. [**Correct**] **RULE46**: There are certain words like “***unique, excellent, perfect, ideal, entire, complete***, etc.” which are never used with “***most***”.
The table is as follows

Chief Round Unique Total Whole Singular
Rectangular Square Excellent Spherical Extreme Annual
Golden Deaf Blind Right Empty Circular
Wrong Impossible Perfect Solar External Ideal
Examples:

He is **the most** *excellent* student. [**Incorrect**] He is ***an*** *excellent* student. [**Correct**] This is **the most** *unique* product of our company. [**Incorrect**] This is ***a*** *unique* product of our company. [**Correct**]

He is **completely** *perfect*. [**Incorrect**] He is *perfect*. [**Correct**] I think you're the ***most perfect*** person I've ever met. [Correct]

RULE47 : Words like "***Quite***" and "***all***" are never used together in a sentence. Examples:He is **quite all** well. [**Incorrect**] He is ***quite*** well. [**Correct**]

He has done **quite all** the work. [**Incorrect**] He has done ***all*** the work. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *Do not get confused with the similar sounding words like "**Quiet**" and "**Quite**".*

Quiet is a ***Noun*** which means ***the state of being silent***. ***Quite*** is an ***Adverb*** which means ***completely***. **RULE48**: Determination of tense based on words like "***ago***" and "***before***":

We generally use Simple Past Tense when the word " ***ago***" is mentioned in the sentence. In the case of "before", we use Past Perfect Tense. Examples:He **had gone** two seconds ***ago***. [**Incorrect**]

He ***went*** two seconds ***ago***. [**Correct**] She **had submitted** the work five hours ***ago***. [**Incorrect**] She ***submitted*** the work five hours ***ago***. [**Correct**]

The patient **died *before*** the doctor came. [**Incorrect**] The patient ***had died before*** the doctor came. [**Correct**]

In the last sentence, two actions have happened in the past, so for the earlier action we use "***had + V3***" and for the latter action we use "***V2***".

RULE49: Use of Possessive sign: (1) **Common Possession**: When two nouns are closely connected or implying the common possession, the possessive sign is put to the latter(last one) .

Examples:*1. Ram and Shyam's car **is*** being decorated for Balram's marriage. [**Correct**]

*2. Ram and Shyam's cars **are*** being decorated for Balram's marriage. [**Correct**] Both the sentences are correct In the first sentence, there is one car which belongs to both Ram and Shyam [Common Possession]

In the second sentence, there is more than one car which belongs to both Ram and Shyam [Common Possession]

(2) **Split Possession**: Each of two or more connected nouns implying separate possession must take the possessive sign.

Examples:*Ram's and Shyam's car **is*** being decorated for Balram's marriage. [**Incorrect**]

*Ram's and Shyam's cars **are*** being decorated for Balram's marriage. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, the possessive sign with each subject denotes that at least two cars are being decorated one of Ram and other of Shyam (i.e. ***Ram's car*** and ***Shyam's car***) , so a plural noun "***cars***" is used and it will take a plural verb.

RULE50: Some common errors of Possession:

We often make mistake by using " ***it's***" in place of "***its***". Both these terms have separate meanings. "***It's***" denotes "***It is***", while "***its***" denotes ***possession***. Examples:

The child is carrying **it's** book. [**Incorrect**] The child is carrying ***its*** book. [**Correct**] **Its** called a miracle. [**Incorrect**] ***It's*** called a miracle. [**Correct**]

RULE51 : Rule for using "***A number of***" and "***The number of***": We use the following structures with these two: "***A number of + Plural Noun + Plural Verb***"

“ ***The number of + Plural Noun + Singular Verb***” Similar rule is there for “A variety of” and “The variety of” Examples:

A number of students ***are*** waiting here. ***The number of*** students ***is*** fifty.

A number of tickets ***were*** sold almost immediately. ***The number of*** employees taking legal action over work-related disease ***is*** increasing. **RULE52**: Use of the phrase “***It is time***” , “***It is high time” or “It is about time”***:

With the phrases like “It is time” and “It is high time”, we follow either of the two conditions: (1) The phrase should be followed by “***to + V1***” if there is no Subject attached to it. Examples:

It is time ***to work*** hard. It is time ***to ask*** for a raise. (2) If the phrase is directly followed by a Subject, we use the verb form “***V2***” (past tense) after the subject.

Examples:It is time *he* ***worked*** hard. [followed by the subject “***he***”] Gosh! It’s almost midnight. It is time *we* ***went*** home. [followed by the subject “***we***”] ***NOTE**: *We use the expression “**it’s time + subject + past verb form**” to refer to the present moment.*

RULE53 : Use of preposition with the word “***Angry***”: (1) We use the preposition “***with***” with “***angry***” whenever we refer a person or living thing for the purpose. Examples:

I got really *angry* ***with*** her. I am *angry* ***with*** Shyam because he did not go to the class. (2) We use the preposition “***at***” with “***angry***” whenever we refer something other than person or living thing.

Examples:The local residents were *angry* ***at*** the lack of parking spaces. They are *angry* ***at*** the way they have been treated. ***NOTE**: *We follow the same rule with word “**Annoy**”.*

RULE54: Whenever the word "***know***" is used in a sentence, it is not directly followed by the infinitive "to". We use the words like "***how, when, why, where***, etc." to make the sentence grammatically feasible.

Examples:I do not ***know what*** all the fuss is about. I do not ***know how*** to make tea; hence you should help me out. I don't know to make tea [Incorrect]

Do you ***know where*** the Post Office is? **RULE55**: The adverb "***else***" is always followed by "***but***" while the adverbs "***other***, and ***rather***" are always followed by "***than***".

Examples:It is nothing ***else but*** mere foolishness. Everybody ***else*** has agreed ***but*** you.

He met no ***other*** person ***than*** Ram. I think I would rather stay at home this evening ***than*** go out. **RULE56**: The words like "***sort, type, kind***, etc." are always followed by a Singular verb.

Examples:This ***type*** of articles ***is*** sold in the market. This ***sort*** of camera ***is*** very expensive.

Any ***kind*** of racism ***is*** abhorrent to me. **RULE57**: Use of the prepositions "***in***", "***Inside***" and "***into***":

(1) The preposition "***inside***" implies "***movement***". Whenever we move from outside to inside, we use "***inside***".
Examples:I came ***inside*** the class.
He tried to get ***inside*** her mind. ***NOTE**: *"**Inside out**" is completely different from "**In**" and "**Inside**". It means if something is inside out, it has the usual inside part on the outside and the usual outside part on the inside.*

There is one more meaning of "Inside out" which is "completely" Examples:I know my husband ***inside out***. [completely]

She had her sweater ***inside out***. (2) The preposition "***in***" implies "***static***". Whenever something referred is already inside, we use “***in***”. Examples:I am ***in*** the class.

The chlorine ***in*** the pool makes my eyes sore. (3) The preposition “***into***” implies “***coming toward something***”. Whenever we move to a position in or inside something, we use “***into***”. It is also used to show a change in state.
Examples:Come ***into*** the house.

He threw the letter ***into*** the fire. Can you translate this passage ***into*** German? The fruit can be made ***into*** jam.

He jumped ***into*** the well. She wove her ideas ***into*** a story. **RULE58**: Use of the prepositions “***with***” and “***by***”. (1) We use “***with***” when we refer non-living things.

Examples:We write ***with*** a *pen*. [***Pen*** being a non-living thing] She wiped her lipstick off ***with*** a *tissue*. [***Tissue*** being a non-living thing]

He hit the dog ***with*** a *stick*. [***Stick*** being a non-living thing] (2) We use “***by***” when we refer living things. Examples:

The motorcycle was driven ***by*** a *tiny bald man*. The book was translated ***by*** a *well-known author*. Any painting ***by*** *Van Gogh* is worth a fortune. ***NOTE**: *Whenever we talk about “**watch**”, we use “**by**”.*

What is the time **by** your watch? [In your watch in incorrect] Examples:She had promised to be back ***by*** *five o’clock*. [referring time]

I have got to be home ***by*** *seven*. [referring time] **RULE59**: We do not use the preposition “***from***” with the word “***start***”. Examples:

My exams *start* **from** Monday. [**Incorrect**] My exams *start* ***on*** Monday. [**Correct**]

In the first sentence, the preposition "***from***" gives the meaning that my exams will start on Monday, it will again start on Tuesday and it will continue doing so. Thus, an event started once cannot start again and again. To avoid this error, we use the correct preposition "***on***" which implies that event has started on Monday only. Some more examples:

He will *start* his preparation **from** Monday. [**Incorrect**]

He will *start* his preparation ***on*** Monday. [**Correct**] However, we can rewrite this sentence using "***from***" this way:He will prepare for the exams ***from*** Monday. [**Correct**]

NOTE*: *"from" implies* ***continuation*. **RULE60**: In a general case of infinitive we always use the form "***To + V1***". But in certain special cases, we use the form "***To + V1+ing***".

There are certain words which always follow " ***To + V1+ing***" form:(1) be + used + to + V1+ing (2) accustomed to + V1+ing

(3) addicted to + V1+ing (4) with a view to + V1+ing (5) look forward to + V1+ing (6) given to + V1+ing

(7) prone to + V1+ing (8) devoted to + V1+ing (9) in addition to + V1+ing

(10) confess to + V1+ing (11) disposed to + V1+ing (12) come to + V1+ing

Examples:She was ***given to staying*** in bed till lunchtime. These measures have been taken ***with a view to increasing*** the company's profits. I ***look forward to hearing*** from you.

He is rather ***prone to making*** tactless remarks. She has ***devoted herself to getting*** justice for her son. I am not ***accustomed to being*** treated like this.

***NOTE**: *When we use the form "**V1+ing**" as a noun, it is called **Gerund**.*

RULE61 : The choice between the two indefinite articles – ***'a'*** & ***'an'*** – is determined by sound. Words beginning with consonant sounds are preceded by ***'a'*** and words beginning with vowel sounds are preceded by ***'an'***.

Vowels – ***a***, ***e***, ***i***, ***o***, and ***u***

Consonants – ***b***, ***c***, ***d***, ***f***, … ***z*** Examples:***An*** NCC cadet. [Vowel sounding word]

A UNICEF participating nation. [Consonant sounding word] ***An*** umbrella. [Vowel sounding word] ***An*** M. Tech. graduate. [Vowel sounding word] ***A*** utensil. [Consonant sounding word]

A university. [Consonant sounding word] ***A*** unicorn. [Consonant sounding word] ***A*** year. [exception] [With every word that starts with "y" and "w" we use article "a"]

A European university ***A*** University ***A*** Uniform

A one-rupee note ***A*** Union ***A*** one-eyed girl ***A*** unanimous decision.

RULE62: Usage of definite ARTICLE "***The***":

(1) Series of Mountains, Bays/Gulfs,Group of islands, Canals, Aeroplanes, Ships, Planes, Religious books, Government branches, Armed forces, Names of Deserts,Political parties, Musical instrument, Rivers, Oceans, Seas, and things which are "*unique*" in themselves: These nouns are always preceded by a definite article "***The***".

Examples:***The*** Sahara. [Name of Desert] ***The*** Pacific. [Name of Ocean]

The Nile. [Name of river] ***The*** Coral sea. [Name of sea] ***The*** Himalayas. [Name of mountain range] ***The*** Guitar [Musical Instrument]

One important point to note is that Names of mountain ranges are preceded by article "THE" but mountains peaks are never preceded by article "the"

The Himalayas is correct but the Mount Everest is wrong. We only use "Everest" (2) Names of Newspaper: These nouns are always preceded by a definite article "***The***". Examples:

The Times of India. ***The*** Hindu. ***The*** Indian Express.

(3) Names of Countries (Only the ones which are written in *Abbreviated forms*) : These nouns are always preceded by a definite article "***The***".
Examples:

The USA. ***The*** UK. ***The*** UAE.

The USSR. (4) Superlative Degree: The nouns of superlative degree are always preceded by a definite article "***The***". Examples:***The*** *best* book.

The *darkest* cloud. (5) Comparative Case: "***The***" is used in two cases: **CASE 1**: ***The*** higher you go, ***the*** cooler it is.

The faster you walk, ***the*** sooner you reach. The more sugar you put in the dish, the sweeter it is. **CASE2**: He is ***the*** better of the two.

She is the poorer *of the two women He is the better candidate of the two for the job*
(6) Metaphor: Sometimes "***the***" is used before a metaphor. In case of a metaphor one thing is treated as another thing.

Examples:He is ***the*** Mahatma Gandhi of our class. Delhi is ***the*** Paris of India.

(7) For a phrase which is combination of a common and proper noun, ***the'*** is used. Examples:***The*** river Nile, ***The*** Muslim League Party,

The New York City, (8) '***The'*** is mandatory before a thing which is only one of a kind in the universe. Examples:

The moon is shining tonight. ***The*** earth is moving around ***the*** sun. (9) For the names of the government organizations, **'*the'*** is used.

Examples:***The*** Society for the protection of Child's Rights

The ***judiciary*** is composed of a supreme court of seven members, a court of chancery, a county court in each county, a probate court in each probate district, and justices of the peace.
RULE63: Omission of Article "***The***": We do not use any article before following nouns: (1) **Names of Cities**: Los Angeles, Alaska, Sydney, etc.
(2) **Names of Countries**: (*except names of countries with abbreviated form*) Australia, Bolivia, England, France, Spain, etc.
(3) **Names of continents**: Asia, Europe, Australia, Africa, South America, North America, Antarctica.

(4) **Names of streets**: George Street, Albion Street, New town Street, etc. (5) **Names of singular lakes and bays**: Lake Carey, Lake Eyre, Lake Hillier, Shark Bay, etc. (6) **Names of Mountain Peaks**: Mount Everest, Mount Solitary, Mount Bindo, Mount Fuji, etc.

(7) **Names of single islands**: Easter Island, Bare Island, Bird Island, Fatima Island, etc. (8) **Names of languages**: Spanish, Russian, English (*When* ***'the'*** *precedes these nouns, they refer to the population of those languages*.)
(9) **Names of sports**: cricket, football, basketball, etc.
(10) In normal cases, we do not use any article before these words – season, language, drinks, meals, God, life, money, etc. However, when we use these words

to particularize the information, we use the article "***the***". Examples:*Breakfast* should be light but ***the*** *breakfast* I had this morning was heavy. [The second time "***breakfast***" is used , The article is used before it as it refers to a particular breakfast]
RULE64: Use of "***the + Adjective***":

Whenever the article " ***the***" is used before an adjective, it determines the whole group. Examples:***The*** poor – poor people ***The*** needy – needy people

The brave— brave people The rich—- Rich people ***The*** honest are respected. ['***The'***+ '***adjectives'*** = Plural noun]It means Honest people

The poor are not always dishonest. ['***The'***+ '***adjectives'*** = Plural noun] It means poor people **RULE65**: Whenever same nouns are connected by preposition, in that case we use both the nouns in singular form.

Examples:**Villages after villages** were destroyed by the terrorists. [**Incorrect**] ***Village after village*** were destroyed by the terrorists. [**Correct**]

Books after books had been read by him. [**Incorrect**] ***Book after book*** had been read by him. [**Correct**] ***City after city*** was set on fire. [**Correct**]

Page after page was reviewed multiple times. [**Correct**] **RULE66**: Certain nouns whose plurals should be known:

Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Dormouse	Dormice	Man	Men
Foot	Feet	Mouse	Mice
Goose	Geese	Tooth	Teeth
Louse	Lice	Woman	Women

Singular	Plural
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Hanger-on	Hangers-on
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Sister-in-law	Sisters-in-law
Passer-by	Passers-by
Looker-on	Lookers-on

Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law

Examples where the second word forms the plural :

Singular	**Plural**
Book-case	Book-cases
Class-fellow	Class-fellows
Race-horse	Race-horses
Step-son	Step-sons
Castaway	Castaways
Grand-father	Grand-fathers
Horse-race	Horse races
Maidservant	Maidservants

Examples where both words make the plural :

Singular	**Plural**
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-servant	Women-servants
Lord-justice	Lords-justices

The plural of some compound nouns are below:

Singular	**Plural**
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Passer-by	Passers-by
Major General	Major Generals
Lord-Justice	Lord-Justices
Man-servant	Men-servants

***NOTE**: *To show possession in case of Compound Nouns, we always use apostrophe (‘**s**) at the end.*

Examples:***Sister-in-law’s car***. [Possession of Compound Noun]

RULE67: Whenever “***male***” or “***female***” is used before a noun, it means that we are describing its characteristics.
Examples:*Female watch* [means the watches specified for females]

Female doctor [means the doctors specified for females] *Male shoes* [means the shoes specified for males]

But whenever we use “***man***” or “***woman***” is used before a noun, it means that we are describing the pro-

fession or post of that noun.
Examples:*Man soldier* [means the soldier is a man]

Woman student [means the student is woman] *Woman doctor* [means the doctor is woman] Some more examples:

She went to a ***female doctor***. [**Correct**] Raj went to a **female doctor** to get himself treated. [**Incorrect**] Raj went to a ***woman doctor*** to get himself treated. [**Correct**] **RULE68**: Antecedent Rule:

The noun or pronoun that comes just before a Relative pronoun is called an Antecedent. Examples:Ram met ***him*** *who* they say has helped us. ["***him***" in this case is an Antecedent]

He saw ***her*** *whom* everyone admires. ["***her***" in this case is an Antecedent] ***NOTE**: *When there is no antecedent in a sentence, we use "**whoever, whomever**, etc." as relative pronouns*. Examples:

Ram met ***whoever*** they has helped us. [No Antecedent in the sentence] He saw ***whomever*** everyone admires. [No Antecedent in the sentence] **RULE69**: Rule of Question tags: A small question is added at the end of a statement. This is called Question Tag.

A question tag for a positive statement is always negative and vice-versa. Examples:He has worked very hard on this project, ***hasn't he***? [Negative question tag for a positive statement]

He has not worked hard on this project, ***has he***? [Positive question tag for a negative statement] **RULE70**: Some typical errors related to the above rule. Examples:

I am working very hard for my students, **amn't I**? [**Incorrect**] I am working very hard for my students, ***aren't I***? [**Correct**] I am getting better at this, ***aren't I***? [**Correct**]

The first sentence is incorrect because there is no such word "***amn't***". It should be written as "***aren't I***" which means "***am I not***".

RULE71: Certain words like "***Seldom, barely, hardly, scarcely, never***" often define a negative meaning to the statement, thus these should be followed by a positive question tag.

Examples:He ***seldom*** comes to my house, ***does he***? [Positive question tag for a negative statement]

They have ***barely*** enough to pay the rent this month, ***have they***? [Positive question tag for a negative statement]

I ***never*** realized you knew my brother, ***did I***? [Positive question tag for a negative statement]

We ***hardly*** ever go to concerts, do we? [Positive question tag for a negative statement] I ***seldom*** drive my car into the city, do I? [Positive question tag for a negative statement] I ***scarcely*** registered the fact that he was there, did I? [Positive question tag for a negative statement] **RULE72**: It is important to note that question tag statement must be in same tense as the main statement. Examples:

I am doing the work which you gave me, **don't I**? [**Incorrect**] I am doing the work which you gave me, ***aren't I***? [**Correct**]

The first statement is incorrect as the main statement is in Present Continuous Tense which the question tag statement doesn't follow.

RULE73 : When we use "***Each*** or ***Every***" in a sentence, a singular noun or pronoun is followed which is further followed by a singular verb. But in the case of question tag, noun (or, pronoun) following "***Each*** or ***Every***" is considered plural and thus we use plural verb in question tag statement.

Examples:

Every girl is very talented, **isn't she**? [**Incorrect**] Every girl is very talented, ***aren't they***? [**Correct**] Each one has to work hard to make both ends meet, **hasn't he**? [**Incorrect**]

Each one has to work hard to make both ends meet, ***haven't they***? [**Correct**] **RULE74**: When a collective noun is used in the main statement and depicting all its units are working together on the same thing or all are behaving similarly, we consider everything to be singular.

However, if all the units are working on different things, we consider everything to be plural. Examples:The *jury* has taken the decision, ***hasn't it***? [Only one decision is taken]

The *audience* took the seats, ***didn't they***? [Audience took their respective seats] The *army* changed the uniforms, ***didn't they***? [Army changed their respective uniforms]

RULE75: When we talk about Imperative Sentences and that also when we talk about proposals, in that case we always use "***shall we***" in question tag statement.
Examples:Let us go for a walk, **don't we**? [**Incorrect**]

Let us go for a walk, ***shall we***? [**Correct**] Let us consider all the possibilities, ***shall we***? [**Correct**] Let us hear from Sue at our travel desk, ***shall we***? [**Correct**] Let us go out to dinner, ***shall we***? [**Correct**]

RULE76 : Use of the Prepositions "***in***, ***on***, and ***at***": '**In**' refers to town, cities, and countries in a wider sense while [In Delhi, in Dubai, in Saudi Arabia] '**At**' is used for speaking of comparatively smaller place. [at Rohini in Delhi, at Laxminagar] ***CONCEPT***:

Preposition " ***in***" implies Area/Volume. Preposition "***on***" implies Surface. Preposition "***at***" implies Point.

Based on the above concept, we use these prepositions in following order: ***Point of time*** < ***day*** < ***month*** < ***year*** ***At*** < ***on*** < ***in*** < ***in*** The above order can be understood by this way as well:

Since “***point***” is smaller than “***surface***” which in turn is smaller than “***volume***”, we follow the order of these prepositions in the same manner.

Examples:***At*** 4 pm. ***On*** Sunday. ***In*** 1947.

On 15th August. ***In*** April. ***At*** night.

In the morning. There’s a meeting ***at*** 2.30 this afternoon. Are you free ***at*** lunchtime?

Hair salons don’t usually open ***on*** Sundays. My birthday is ***on*** 30 May. I started working here ***in*** 2009. We are going to Italy ***in*** April.

Bye, see you ***in*** the morning. ***NOTE**: *There are certain words before which we don’t use any preposition like “**last Monday, coming Monday, today, tomorrow, yesterday**, etc.”*

Examples:I am having dinner with Rachel ***tomorrow*** night. I saw her ***yesterday*** afternoon. I have a checklist of things that I must do ***today***.

The weather forecast said it would be fine and dry ***coming Monday***. **RULE77**: The conjunction “***Both***” is always followed by “***and***” and not “***as well as***”. Examples:

Both Ram **as well as** Shyam are good at English. [**Incorrect**] ***Both*** Ram ***and*** Shyam are good at English. [**Correct**] ***Both*** men **as well as** women have complained about the advertisement. [**Incorrect**] ***Both*** men ***and*** women have complained about the advertisement. [**Correct**]

I felt ***both*** happy **as well as** sad at the same time. [**Incorrect**] I felt ***both*** happy ***and*** sad at the same time. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *The word “**good**” is always followed by the preposition “**at**”.*

Examples:She is very ***good at*** geography. Rohan is ***good at*** football.

RULE78 : Use of the conjunction "***Lest***": ***Lest*** means ***otherwise***. The conjunction "***lest***" is always followed either by the verb "***should***" or no helping verb at all. Examples:

Work hard, ***lest*** you **would** fail. [**Incorrect**] Work hard, ***lest*** you fail. [**Correct**] Work hard, ***lest*** you ***should*** fail. [**Correct**]

He cut the remark out of the final program ***lest*** it ***should*** offend listeners. [**Correct**] **RULE79**: Use of "***Until***" and "***Unless***": ***CONCEPT***:

Until – Time Oriented Unless – Action Oriented Examples:Wait for me ***until*** sunset. [referring ***Time***] ***Unless*** the government reduces the tax, the tax-payer base will not increase. [referring ***Action***] I was up ***until*** three o'clock trying to get it finished! [referring ***Time***]

Unless you call me to say you're not coming, I will see you at the theatre. [referring ***Action***] ***NOTE**: *There is no difference in meaning between "**till**" and "**until**" as both mean "**up to (the time that)** ". However, we cannot use "**till**" at the beginning of the sentence which is not there with the case of "**until**".*

Examples:***Until*** your next birthday, you will have to wait for a new bike. We did not eat ***till*** past midnight.

RULE80: Error of Parallelism: The rule of ***Parallelism*** explains that sentence elements that are alike in function should also be alike in construction. These elements should be in the same grammatical form so that they are parallel.

Here are some examples of parallel elements: (I) **Words**: thinking, running, etc. (II) **Infinitives**: to see, to understand, etc.

(III) **Prepositional phrases**: at the time, in the house, etc. (IV) **Subordinate clauses**: because I care, after they met, etc. (V) **Linking words**: not only...but also..., either...or..., neither...or..., if...then..., etc.

(VI) **Nouns**: honesty, originality, goodness, etc. (VII) **Adjectives**: charming, courteous, beautiful, etc. Examples:I like ***singing***, ***dancing***, and **to walk**. [**Incorrect**]

I like ***singing***, ***dancing***, and ***walking***. [**Correct**] He asked his mother ***to cook***, ***to rest*** and **prepare the dish**. [**Incorrect**] He asked his mother ***to cook***, ***to rest*** and ***to prepare*** the dish. [**Correct**]

My friends never judged me by ***my words*** or **what I did**. [**Incorrect**] My friends never judged me by ***my words*** or ***my actions***. [**Correct**] The teacher **not only** wants his students ***to keep quiet*** but also ***to do the task***. [**Incorrect**]

The teacher wants his students ***not only to keep quiet*** *but also* ***to do the task***. [**Correct**] I like **to read books** over ***watching movies***. [**Incorrect**] I like ***reading books*** over ***watching movies***. [**Correct**]

I would ***rather pay*** for my education **than financial aid**. [**Incorrect**] I would ***rather pay*** for my education ***than receive financial aid***. [**Correct**]

Tom is known for his ***honesty*** and **original ideas**. [**Incorrect**] Tom is known for his ***honesty*** and ***originality***. [**Correct**] ***To learn*** is **understanding** the world. [**Incorrect**]

To learn is ***to understand*** the world. [**Correct**] This task can be done individually, in pairs, or **can be** done in groups of four. [**Incorrect**] This task can be done individually, in pairs, or in groups of four. [**Correct**] **RULE81**: Use of proper Prepositions:

It is important to use exact prepositions after the words. Examples:He is *superior* ***to*** and *older* ***than*** me.

This book is *different* ***from*** and *better* ***than*** that book. In the first example, the word "***superior***" is followed by the preposition "***to***" and "***older***" is followed by "***than***".

Similarly, in the second case, the word " ***different***" is followed by "***from***" and "***better***" is followed by "***than***". Some more examples:Nobody seems to have *responsibility* ***for*** the budget.

What's the *reason* ***for*** your unhappiness? *Changes* ***in*** society have meant that young people leave home earlier. There's been a steady *increase* ***in*** the value of the euro.

Go to our website to get the *address* ***of*** your nearest branch. My *reaction* ***to*** it all was to try to forget it. Her *response* ***to*** the criticism was very strong. 18 is the *age* ***at*** which you are allowed to vote.

Fisk is making his third *attempt* ***at*** the world record. The police *inquiry* ***into*** the theft continues. She did some *research* ***into*** the causes of back pain.

This is an *example* ***of*** international collaboration. We need to find another *way* ***of*** doing things. Her *response* ***to*** the criticism was very strong.

I saw an *advertisement* ***for*** a teaching job in Malawi which looked interesting. There is a growing *awareness* ***of*** the impact of climate change among the young. *Congratulations* ***on*** your new job!

I'd like to do a *course* ***in*** computer programming if I could find a good one. Do you have any previous *experience* ***of*** working with children? He seems to have less *interest* ***in*** everything these days. Can you give us some *information* ***on/about*** bus tours, please?

The invitation to the *reception* ***at*** the embassy arrived the next day. He has an amazing *knowledge* ***of*** European history. Can anyone become a *member* ***of*** your book club?

I was a *newcomer* ***to*** windsurfing so I was very nervous. I'd love to show you some of the nice *places* ***in*** my hometown. The *visit* ***to*** the temple was the high point of the holiday.

I need some *lessons* ***in*** how to set up a website. *Changes* ***in*** our diet have meant that more and more people suffer heart disease. [***Changes that happen***]

The director of studies must be informed of any *changes* ***to*** the timetable. [***Changes that people purposely make***]
RULE82: Use of "***too much***" and "***much too***": We use "***much***" and "***too***" together in two ways:

(1) ***too much*** – we use "***too much***" as an Adjective. (2) ***much too*** – we use "***much too***" as an Adverb. "***MUCH***" indicates a big quantity of an uncountable substance or element (one that you can't count) .

If the quantity becomes too big, much is preceded by "***TOO***": **TOO MUCH + uncountable noun** = *an excessive quantity.*
Another construction describing an excessive quantity is less frequent and is built with an adjective: = **MUCH TOO + ADJECTIVE**
In this construction, ***'MUCH'*** has played the function of ***'increasing'***, amplifying the adverb ***'too'***; it is equivalent to ***'far too heavy'***.
Examples:

He is **too much** strong. [**Incorrect**] He is ***much too*** strong. [**Correct**] There is **much too** sugar. [**Incorrect**] There is ***too much*** sugar. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, it is to be noted that "***strong***" is an Adjective and "***sugar***" is a Noun. Thus, we use the Adjective "***too much***" with the noun.
Some more examples:

He drank ***too much*** alcohol last night, and this morning he feels ill. [Too much is an adjective here] ***Too much*** work and not enough play make Jack a dull boy. [Too much is an adjective here] This car is ***much too*** expensive for me to buy [Much too is an adverb here]

This case is ***much too*** heavy; you can't carry it! [Much too is an adverb here] **RULE83**: Possessive Case is always followed by a Noun. Examples:***His belongings*** were lost. [**Correct**]

His earnings are not enough. [**Correct**] ***His surroundings*** are not clean. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, all three word following the possessive case "***his***"–"***belongings, earnings, and surroundings" are nouns***
Some more examples of nouns which are always plural are

Riches ,premises, spectacles, Bowels, Valuables, Proceeds, Alms, Billiards, Movables, Wages, Thanks, Annals, Measles, Trousers, Goods, Socks, Fetters, Shorts, Pantaloons, Tidings, Mumps, Eatables, Scissors, Stockings, Surroundings,Breeches, Arms, Tongs"

NOTE*: *Some Verbs play the role of Nouns, just by adding 's**' at the end*. Examples:

VERB	**NOUN**
Belong	Belongings
Earning	Earnings
Surrounding	Surroundings

Some more examples:***All his goods were sold at throw away prices.***

Spectacles have been broken Kindly give me a pair of ***scissors***. **RULE84**: Use of the word "***Politics***":

When the word " ***Politics***" is considered as a field or a subject, it is used as singular. When the word "***Politics***" is considered as a set of political beliefs, it is used as plural. Examples:*Politics* ***is*** a very dirty game.

His *politics* ***are*** different from mine. In the first example, "***politics***" is used as a whole field, so it requires a singular verb. In the second example, "***politics***" is used as political beliefs, thus it requires a plural verb.

Some more examples:Her *politics* ***have*** become more liberal over the past few years. His *politics* ***are*** generally considered to be right of centre.

Politics is the main subject at Leicester University. Joe ~~is very active in left-wing *politics*. **RULE85**: Usage of~~ "***Mathematics***" and "***Statistics***":

When these two words are used as a field or a subject, we consider them uncountable nouns and thus a singular verb is used.
However, when the meaning of the word "***Mathematics***" is "***Calculation***" and "***Statistics***" is "***Data***", we use plural verb in both the cases.
Examples:

Mathematics ***is*** an interesting subject. [Used as a subject] *Mathematics* ***are*** telling that he has made a lot of money. [Here it means "***calculations***"] *Statistics* ***is*** difficult to understand. [Used as a subject] *Statistics* ***tell*** us that it will rain today. [Here it means "***data***"]

NOTE** : *The word "**Data**" is plural. The singular form of "**Data**" is "**Datum**".* Examples:*Data* **warns** us and we will have to change our strategy. [**Incorrect**] *Data* ***warn us and we will have to change our strategy. [**Correct**]

***NOTE**: *The word "**Summons**" is a singular noun but "**Summon**" is a verb. The plural form of "**Summons**" is "**Summonses**".*
Examples:Two **summons** were issued. [**Incorrect**]
Two ***summonses*** were issued. [**Correct**] **RULE86**: We use the article "***A***" when we mean "***One of many***" and the article "***The***" when we mean "***only one***". Moreover, we use the article "***A***" with the possessive case and "***The***" with the objective case.

Examples:***The*** brother of ***me*** is a scientist. [Objective case] ***A*** brother of ***mine*** is a scientist. [Possessive case]

In the first sentence, "***The brother of me***" suggests that there is only one brother. In the second example, "***A brother of mine***" suggests that there are many brothers.

Some more examples:***A*** servant of ***theirs*** lives in Delhi. ***The*** servant of ***them*** lives in Delhi. ***NOTE**: *We can rewrite these phrases:*

My car – The car of me My brother – The brother of me One of my brothers – A brother of mine

RULE87: Usage of "***too***", "***as well***" and "***also***":

When we have to denote some extra thing in a sentence, we use these three words. It is to be noted that " ***also***" cannot be used at the end of the sentence. However, "***too***" and "***as well as***" can be used at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

I have brought a bag ***too***. [**Correct**] I have brought a bag ***as well***. [**Correct**] I have brought a bag **also**. {**Incorrect**] I have ***also*** brought a bag. [**Correct**]

***NOTE** : *In normal cases, "**too**" and "**so**" are used to give negative sense to the sentence. When we use "**too**" with the meaning of "**addition**", we can use it at the end. However, when we use "**too**" with the meaning of "**high intensity**", we cannot use it alone.*

She is **too** beautiful. [**Incorrect** because the sentence is incomplete] She is very beautiful. [**Correct**]

It is ***too*** hot ***to*** go outside. [**Correct**] It is ***so*** hot ***that*** I cannot go outside. [**Correct**] The question was ***too*** difficult ***to*** solve. [**Correct**]

RULE88: ***Optative Sentences***: The sentence which expresses a prayer, keen wish, curse etc. is called an optative sentence. This kind of sentence generally starts with '***may***' and '***wish***'. Sometimes, '***may***' remains hidden.
In the case of optative sentences, whether the subject is singular or plural, we use the base form of the verb (i.e. ***V1***) .
Examples:

May God ***bless*** you! Long ***live*** the king. May the ~~almighty ***help*** in this tragedy!~~

Wish you a happy journey together. **RULE89**: Pseudo Subjects:

When in a sentence, irrespective of the presence of main subject, we have to talk about something which is not related to the main subject, in that case we use "***pseudo subject***".
Examples:Being a rainy day, I did not go to school. [**Incorrect**]
It being a rainy day, I did not go to school. [**Correct**]
In the above example, there is no Subject of "***rainy day***", "***I***" is the main Subject and has no relation with "***rainy day***". So to add a Subject, we use "***It***" as a Pseudo Subject.
Being ill, he did not come to class. [**Correct**] In the above example, there is no need of pseudo subject as "***ill***" in the first part refers to the main subject "***he***".

Being vacant, I did not enter the room. [**Incorrect**] ***It*** being vacant, I did not enter the room. [**Correct**]

In the above example, there is no subject of " ***vacant***" which has no relation with the main subject "***I***", thus we need a Pseudo subject "***It***" to make the sentence grammatically correct.
RULE90: Whenever infinitive (***to + V1***) in a sentence talks about a noun, it is always followed by a preposition.

Examples:The child has no bed *to sleep* ***in***. [Infinitive is used to talk about the noun "***bed***"] I have a pen *to write* ***with***. [Infinitive is used to talk about the noun "***pen***"]

The child wanted a toy *to play* ***with***. [Infinitive is used to talk about the noun "***toy***"] **RULE91**: When two different helping verbs are required in a sentence, we always use the main verb in both the cases.

Examples:I **have never and will never watch** this ~~movie. [**Incorrect**] I ***have*** never ***watched*** and ***will***~~ never ***watch*** this movie. [**Correct**]

RULE92 : Certain words like "***belongings, savings, congratulations, scissors, proceeds, surroundings, regards, pliers, tongs, jeans, pyjamas, pantaloons, shorts, contents, outskirts, glasses, clothes, thanks, goggles, premises, surroundings, belongings, earnings, earrings***, ***tidings*** etc." are considered Plural, so they always take plural verbs.

Examples:His *regards* ***were*** conveyed to his parents. All *proceeds* from the auction ***are*** donated to charity. His *belongings* ***were*** lost.

These *scissors* ***are*** for cutting paper. Your *clothes* ***are*** dirty. Have you seen my ***glasses***? I want to read the newspaper.

The table of ***contents*** should not contain any pictures. I live on the ***outskirts*** of the city. My *trousers* ***are*** dirty. I need to wash ***them***.

Her *thanks* ***were*** clearly sincere. If your *clothes* ***are*** wet you can dry them upstairs. ***Are*** those your *belongings*? I would like two ***glasses*** of orange juice please.

Pass me that ***pair of pliers***, please. You can get rid of that old ***pair of headphones***. My ***spectacles*** have been broken. Kindly give me a pair of ***scissors***.

Riches have wings .

RULE93 : Certain words like "***Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, News, Economics, Innings, Politics, Athletics, Gymnastics, Gallows, Mechanics, Summons, Classics etc***." are always considered Singular and thus they always require singular verbs.

(a) Mathematics are difficult subject. [Incorrect]

Mathematics is a difficult subject. [Correct] (b) Politics are a game of compromise. [Incorrect] Politics is a game of compromise. [Correct] (c) These news were broadcast from All India Radio only yesterday. [Incorrect]

This news was broadcast from All India Radio only yesterday [Correct] **Note** Exceptions of Mathematics, Statistics and Politics have been studied earlier.

RULE94 : Certain words like "***equipment, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, poetry, scenery, information, advice, baggage, hair,*** etc." do not exist in their plural forms because they all are uncountable nouns.

His luggages was booked. [Incorrect] His luggage was booked. [Correct]

Furniture sets off the beauty of a house. [Incorrect] **Furniture** set off the beauty of a house. [Correct] He has given me good **information**. [Incorrect] He has given me a good **information**. [Correct]

The **poetries** Society was founded in 1909. [Incorrect] The **Poetry** Society was founded in 1909. [Correct] Here is a list of stationeries. [Incorrect]

Here is the list of stationary. [Correct] **RULE95**: Rules of Conditional Sentences: Types of Conditional Sentences:

CONDITION RESULT

Simple Present will-future or (Modal + infinitive) or, shall/can/may/ must + V1

Simple Past would + V1 or, could/might/should + V1

Past Perfect would + have + past participle (V3) or, could/might/ should + have + past participle (V3)

Examples:As soon as ***he comes***, I ***will ask him*** this question.

When ***he comes***, I ***will ask him*** this question. ***Had he come*** earlier, I ***would have asked*** him this question. If he studied, he ***would pass*** the exam.

RULE96 : Use of Possessive case in a sentence: Possessive case is used after "***all***" and "***both***". Consider these examples:**My** all students are very talented. [**Incorrect**]

All ***my*** students are very talented. [**Correct**] **My** both friends are very talented. [**Incorrect**] Both ***my*** friends are very talented. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, the possessive case " ***my***" should be placed after "***all***" and "***both***" respectively. **RULE97**: Superfluous Sentences: (1) "***As soon as***" is not followed by "***than***". "***than***" is used after "***No sooner***"

Examples:***As soon as*** I complete the work **than** I will go to his house. [**Incorrect**] ***As soon as*** I complete the work I will go to his house. [**Correct**] ***No sooner*** had I started mowing the lawn ***than*** it started raining. [**Correct**]

(2) " ***As***" is not used with "***so***". Examples:***As*** he was unwell, **so** he didn't come to the class. [**Incorrect**]

As he was unwell, he didn't come to the class. [**Correct**] (3) "***Due to***" is not used with "***the reason***" and vice versa. Examples:

Due to the reason that he is not well, he did not come to the class. [**Incorrect**] He did not come to the class ***due to*** sickness. [**Correct**] **RULE98**: Usage of the word "***quantity***":

When the word "***quantity***" is used in the sentence, we cannot use "***little***", "***few***", etc. with it. We can only use "***small***" with it.
Examples:

Little *quantity* of food was wasted. [**Incorrect**] **Few** *quantity* of food was wasted. [**Incorrect**] ***Small*** *quan-*

tity of food was wasted. [**Correct**] **RULE99**: Different forms of some confusing Verbs:

V1	**V2**	**V3**
Fly	Flew	Flown
Flow	Flowed	Flowed
Find	Found	Found
Found	Founded	Founded
Hang(Prisoner)	Hanged	Hanged
Hang(Other things)	Hung	Hung

Examples:

The water **overflown** from the banks. [**Incorrect**] The water ***overflowed*** from the banks. [**Correct**] The secretary has **found** this organization. [**Incorrect**]

The secretary has ***founded*** this organization. [**Correct**] The prisoner was ***hanged*** till death. [**Correct**] The clock was ***hung*** on the wall. [**Correct**]

In the fourth sentence, it is to be noted that we use the word "***founded***" when something is established or discovered.
In the second last sentence, we use the word "***hanged***" whenever we talk about the prisoner. But when we talk about the clock, we use "***hung***" i.e. V2 form of the verb as can be seen in the last sentence. **RULE100**: Different forms of the verb "**Lie**":

S. No.	**V1**	**V2**	**V3**
1.	Lie	Lied	Lied
2.	Lay	Laid	Laid
3.	Lie	Lay	Lain

(1) We use this "***Lie***" to say or write something that is not true in order to deceive someone. (2) We use "***Lay***" to put something in especially a flat or horizontal position, usually carefully or for a particular purpose.
(3) We use this "***Lie***" to be in or move into a horizontal position on a surface. Examples:

(1) I suspect he ***lies*** about his age. [**V1**] She ***lied*** to her parents about her new car. [**V2**] He has never ***lied*** to me before, so I have no reason to doubt his word. [**V3**]

(2) He ***lays*** the old man on the table. [**V1**] She ***laid*** the baby on the bed. [**V2**] He has ***laid*** his bag on the ground. [**V3**]

(3) He ***lies*** awake at night, worrying. [**V1**] A pen ***lay*** on the desk. [**V2**] Women have ***lain*** down their lives throughout history. [**V3**] **RULE101**: Use of preposition with the word "***Die***":

We use either the preposition " ***of***" or "***from***" with the word "***Die***". We use "***Die of***" whenever it is talked about a disease. We use "***Die from***" whenever it is talked about the reason. Examples:She ***died from*** overwork. [***Reason***]

He ***died of*** cancer. [***Disease***] He ***died of*** tuberculosis. [***Disease***] Trees are ***dying from*** acid rain. [***Reason***]

RULE102 : Difference between "***Beside***" and "***Besides***": ***Beside*** is a **preposition**, which means at the side of, next to. ***Besides*** is a linking **adverb**, which means in addition to; also. Examples:

Come and sit here ***beside*** me. She knelt down ***beside*** the child. Do you play any other sports ***besides*** basketball?

Besides being a doctor, he is also an actor. **RULE103**: Certain words like "***friendly, miserly, cowardly, monthly, yearly, weekly, manly, orderly***, etc." are adjectives and can only be used as an adjective. We cannot use them as adverb.

Examples:He behaved **friendly**. [**Incorrect**] He behaved in a ***friendly*** manner. [**Correct**]

In the first example, "***friendly***" is used as an adverb, which is incorrect. It should be rewritten as the second statement where "***friendly***" is used as an adjective.
This was a particularly brutal and ***cowardly*** attack. [**Adjective**]

The workers are paid a ***miserly*** $2 a day. [**Adjective**] She put the letters in three ***orderly*** piles. [**Adjective**] There was a ***weekly*** dance on Wednesdays. [**Adjective**]

One quality she especially likes to reward is thus held to be ***manly*** courage. [**Adjective**] Newspapers are constrained by a ***yearly*** license required from the Home Ministry. [**Adjective**] Other than the ***monthly*** meeting, not much is going on at the association. [**Adjective**]

RULE104 : Position of Adverbs: We place an adverb generally at three different positions in a sentence: (a) Starting of Sentence (b) Between helping verb and main verb (c) At the end

***NOTE** : *An adverb can never be placed between main verb and object*. Examples:He *comes* **often** to my house. [**Incorrect**]

He ***often*** *comes* to my house. [**Correct**] In the first sentence, "***comes***" is the main verb and "***often***" is an adverb. So we cannot place adverb between the main verb and the object.

The second sentence is the correct order of the sentence structure. He *tells* **always** the truth. [**Incorrect**] He ***always*** *tells* the truth. [**Correct**]

In the above example, "***always***" is an adverb and "***tells***" is the main verb. So "***always***" should be placed before the main verb.
Suddenly the phone rang. [**Correct**]

He was ***probably*** late for the interview. [**Correct**] There are few exceptions to this rule. Adverbs like too, even , only can be placed anywhere in a sentence.

RULE105 : Whenever we place multiple adverbs in a sentence, in that case we follow a particular order: ***Adverb of Manner*** —-> ***Adverb of Place*** —-> ***Adverb of Time*** [**MPT** order] Examples:

The workers are paid a ***miserly*** $2 a day. [**Adjective**] She put the letters in three ***orderly*** piles. [**Adjective**] There was a ***weekly*** dance on Wednesdays. [**Adjective**]

One quality she especially likes to reward is thus held to be ***manly*** courage. [**Adjective**] Newspapers are constrained by a ***yearly*** license required from the Home Ministry. [**Adjective**] Other than the ***monthly*** meeting, not much is going on at the association. [**Adjective**]

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RULE105 : Whenever we place multiple adverbs in a sentence, in that case we follow a particular order: ***Adverb of Manner*** —-> ***Adverb of Place*** —-> ***Adverb of Time*** [**MPT** order] Examples:

I walked **yesterday slowly**. [**Incorrect** order] I walked ***slowly yesterday***. [**Correct** order]

I have to run ***quickly*** (manner) ***down the street*** (place) ***each morning*** (frequency) ***after breakfast*** (time) . [**Correct** order]

Impatiently (manner) , I waited ***by the bank*** (place) ***yesterday*** (time) for my father to arrive. [**Correct** order] **RULE106**: Usage of "**very**" and "**much**": In a sentence, both these terms are used differently.

"***Very***" is preceded by Adjective's positive degree. ***Very*** emphasizes the exact identity of a particular person or thing.

" ***Much***" means ***'large in amount or extent'***. It is preceded by comparative degree and past participle. Examples:It is ***very*** interesting.

He is ***much*** weaker than Shyam. The girl is ***very*** beautiful. The weather changes ***very*** quickly.

I am ***much*** better now. They both talk too ***much***. He is ***much*** interested in the project. Thank you so ***much*** for your help.

NOTE**: *We do not usually use* ***very *to modify superlative adjectives. Instead, we use* ***much*** *or* ***by far***. *But note that* ***very*** *can be used to emphasize superlatives. It is also used with* ***first***, ***next*** *and* ***last***.

Examples:This is the ***very best*** wine I have tasted in my life. This is your ***very last*** chance. **RULE107**: "**Between**" is always followed by "***and***" and not "***to***".

Examples:He will distribute these sweets **between** 4 pm **to** 5 pm. [**Incorrect**] He will distribute these sweets ***between*** 4 pm ***and*** 5 pm. [**Correct**]

He will distribute these sweets ***from*** 4 pm ***to*** 5 pm. [**Correct**]

RULE108 : Generally, Uncountable nouns cannot be converted into their plural. However, there are certain uncountable nouns which are found with "***s***" or "***es***" added to the end. These nouns do not form their plurals, rather they give a different meaning to the word.

Examples:

Advice means suggestion. ***Advices*** means information. ***Air*** means the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth. Airs means arrogance

Wood means timber. ***Woods*** means forest. ***Iron*** means a chemical element.

Irons means fetters, chain.
The Noun Singular Its meaning in (two) The noun in plural Its meaning(Only one)
Abuse
Force
Issue
Wood
Light
Gain

People i) Wrong use
ii) Reproach

i) Strength
ii) Body of armed men i) Result
ii) Offspring
i) Timber
ii) Forest
i) Lamp
ii) Brilliance
i) Profit
ii) Acquisition of wealth i) Persons
ii) Nations
Abuses Wrong
practices(Evils)

Forces Troops
Issues Results

Woods Forests
Lights Lamps
Gains Profits
Peoples Nations

Examples :Wood is used in almost all wooden houses. (Timber) He lives in a wood. (Forest) Woods are fast disappearing from india. (Forests)

Force should be met with force.(Strength) A force of ten persons attacked him .(Body of armed men) The Indian Forces are known for their bravery and loyalty. (troops)

Examples: He caught the old man by the arm. He was standing with his arms cigarette between his lips. Pakistan is buying arms from USA.

Every letter of a language expresses a particular sound. Please write your telegram in capital letters. He is a man of letters.

The spectacle was horrible. My spectacles have broken.
The Noun is Singular
Arm
Its meanings (Only One) The noun in plural Upper limb(Part of the
body) Arms
Pain Ache Pains
Manner Method Manners
Custom Habit Customs
Letter Alphabet Letters
Spectacle Sight Spectacles
Colour Hue Colours
Minute A unit of time Minutes
Moral Lesson Morals

Its Meaning (two) i) Weapons
ii) Upper limbs
i) Troubles
ii) Care
i) Methods

ii) Behaviour
i) Habits
ii) Duties on goods i) Alphabet
ii) Learning
i) Sights
ii) Eye-glasses
i) Hues
ii) Flags
i) Units of time
ii) The proceedings of a meeting
i) Moral Lesson ii) Conduct

Examples :It is shameful for a man to use force with a woman . (Strength) The forces on the border have been alerted. (Army)

I shall return within three hours. (Come back) Iron is useful metal. (Metal) The judge ordered that the irons of the under trial should be removed. (Chains)

Nouns in Singular Their meaning Nouns in Plural Their meaning
Advice Counsel Advices Information
Air Atmosphere

Airs Proud
Behaviour

Authority Command Authorities Persons in Power
Good Nice Goods Property(things)
Iron Metal Irons Fetters, chains
Force Strength Forces Army
Content Satisfaction Contents Things Contained
Respects Regards Respects Compliments
Work Job

Works Composition factories

Examples :Iron is a useful metal.

The judge ordered that the irons of the under trial should be removed. It is shameful for a man to use force with a woman. I shall return within three hours.

Examples :(a) He is my younger brother. (Brother–a singular Noun) We are four brothers. (Brothers- sons of same parents) We are brethren of the same profession .(Brethren- person engaged in the same profession)

(b) The cloth from Ahmedabad is sold everywhere in India. (Cloth- kind of cloth) A man needs many clothes. (Clothes- garment)

(c) It is not possible to master of mathematics without learning formulae that govern it. (Formulae- the rules of mathematics)
A number of formulas were offered. (Modes of Application)

The Noun Singular Plural of the Noun I
Its meaning Plural of the Noun II
Its meaning

Brothers Brothers Sons of the same parents

Brethren Members of a community or society

Cloth Cloths
Die Dies Kind or pieces of a cloth
Stamps for Coining
clothes Garments
Dice Small cubes for playing
Genius Geniuses Talented Persons Dice Small cubes for playing
Index Indexes Table of contents Indices Signs of Algebra
Shot Shots
Fish Fish
Penny Pennies

Balls of Iron throw, stroke or hit in certain games.

Considered collectively
Separate coins Shots Firing from the gun
Fishes Considered separately
Pence A collective noun
Nouns (in pairs) Their proper use Examples

1.
Habit Custom It belongs to individuals It belongs to a society or country
Mohan is a victim of many bad habits. The Nigerains have strange customs.

2.
House Home It is a building to live in It is a particular house in which one is living This house is made of brick and stone. You should go home now.

3.
Cause Reason ‘Cause’ produces a result ‘Reason’ explains or justifies a cause
The scientists have not been able to tell the cause of an earthquake .
You have good reason for going to the court .

4.
Air Wind ‘Air’ is what we breathe ‘Wind’ is what makes the leaves of the trees move. Water and air sustain life.
Everyone longs for a cool wind in summer.

5.
Men People The plural of man. It is used in ordinary sense persons
Only men of character can make a nation great.
Most of the people are superstitious

6.
Man Gentleman Used in ordinary sense Man of character The man in the red dress is my cousin Mr. sohanlal is a gentleman

7.
Cost Price

8.
Customer Client

9.
Shade Shadow

10.
Ground Floor Amount paid by the shopkeeper
Amount paid by the customer.

A buyer of goods One who avails oneself of services ?

A place sheltered from the sun.
The shadow of a distinct form or object .

It is outside the house. It is a part of the room.

The cost of production in every field have gone up.
What is the price of this pen ?

Gandhi used to say that a customer is like a God for a shopkeeper.
That lawyer has plenty of clients.

The peepal tree makes a nice shadow. The lion saw its shadow in the water and roared at it.

The ground was slippery. I saw my books lying on the floor.
RULE109: Consider these errors:

I am an **English teacher**. [**Incorrect**] He is a **Mathematics teacher**. [**Incorrect**] All his **family members** were going to the temple. [**Incorrect**]

In the first example, “ ***English teacher***” denotes “***teacher from England***”. In the second case, “***Mathematics teacher***” denotes “***teacher made up of Mathematics***” and in the third example, “***family members***” denotes “***members made up of family***”. Thus, all these sentences are not meaningful.

To correct them, we may rewrite these sentences in the following ways: I am a ***teacher of English***. [**Correct**] He is a ***teacher of Mathematics***. [**Correct**] All the ***members of his family*** were going to the temple. [**Correct**]

***NOTE**: *There is no such words "**pick-pocketer, cousin brother, cousin sister**, etc." We use "**pick-pocket**" and "**cousin**" to mean the same.*

Some important points ● 'Brother or sister' never follows 'cousin'. ● 'Boarding' is wrong. It should be 'boarding house'. ● 'Poor people' is wrong. It should be 'the poor'.

● 'Signature' should be used in place of the abbreviation 'sign'. ● Food taken once is meal and not meals. Meals means both lunch and dinner and we cannot take them together .
● 'Alphabet' is generally used in the singular sense. But it can also be used in the plural sense. When different languages are referred to at the same time.

● 'Inning' is no word. The actual word is 'Innings' and is always used in the singular sense. ● 'English teacher' is wrong. It should be 'the teacher of English'. ● 'Agendum' is not used in English. Agenda (Programme-of a meeting) is treated as singular in English.

● 'Mankind' is not used in the plural sense. ● 'Room' in a compartment or on a bench, etc. means 'unoccupied seat'.

● 'Witness' means knowledge brought in proof. 'Evidence' denotes means of proving an unknown or disputed fact.
● 'Family members' is a slang use. The correct form is 'members of the family'. ● 'Goodnight' is a parting salutation, but 'Good evening' is a meeting salutation from evening till midnight. ● 'Wage' when used in the singular form means 'punishment' but when used in the plural sense it means charges for the 'labor'.
● The use of double possessive should be avoided. It is better to write the 'son of my uncle's friend' than 'my uncle's friend's son'.
RULE110: Use of 'Possessive Adjectives: ***Possessive adjectives*** refer to words which modify a noun by

showing a form of possession or a sense of belonging to a particular person or thing.

Table of Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns Examples:Everyone should do **one's** duty. [**Incorrect**]

Everyone should do ***his*** duty. [**Correct**] One should do **his** duty. [**Incorrect**] One should do ***one's*** duty. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, it is to be noted that words like "***one's***" and "***his***" are not used as possessive pronouns. These are possessive adjectives as they are describing the noun "***duty***" respectively.
We use "***one's***" only when the Subject is "***One***" and if the subject is "***Every, each***, etc.", we use "***his***"or "her" accordingly.
Every girl should do ***her*** duty. In the above example "***gender***" is clearly mentioned. In such cases, we use "***her***" and when gender is not clear we give the priority to "***his***".
RULE111: Use of "***fewer***" and "***less***":

" ***Fewer***" is used with Countable subjects. "***Less***" is used with Uncountable subjects. Examples:No **less** than *50 students* completed the work. [**Incorrect**]

No ***fewer*** than *50 students* completed the work. [**Correct**] There is no **fewer** than *five liters of water* in the vessel. [**Incorrect**] There is no ***less*** than *five liters of water* in the vessel. [**Correct**]

RULE112 : Difference between "***Elder***" and "***Older***": In a sentence, "***elder***" is used for someone who is in our family. "***older***" is used for someone who is not in family. Examples:A friend of mine in my company is **elder** than me. [**Incorrect**]

A friend of mine in my company is ***older*** than me. [**Correct**] The ***elder*** son of King John, Henry was nine when his father died. [**Correct**] ***NOTE**: *Difference between "**Later**" and "**Latter**"*:

*We use **later** when referring to time while we use **latter** when referring to the second of two persons or things mentioned previously.*
Examples:
Bran said that he would call me ***later***. There are two kinds of worries: those you can do something about and those you can't. Don't spend any time on the ***latter***.

Difference between " ***Farther***" and "***Further***":In a sentence, "***farther***" is used for more distant object . "***further***" is used for extra or additional distance Examples:

Villagers saw a temple on the ***farther*** side of the river. Suman has appealed in the high court for ***further*** judgement. Difference between "***Nearest***" and "***Next***":

In a sentence, " ***Nearest***" is used for space or distance ."***Next***" is used for in order or position Examples :Delhi railway station is ***nearest*** to my house. Mr. gupta lives in the ***next*** house.

Difference between "***Latest***" and "***Last***":In a sentence, "***Latest***" is used word opposite to Earliest, it denotes time . "***Last***" is word opposite to first and it denotes order or position.

Examples:She is the **last** girl to stay in the office What is the ***latest*** news today ?

Difference between "***Less***" and "***Fewer***":In a sentence, "***Less*** " is used to denote quantity and is used as Singular Uncountable Noun ."***Fewer***" is used to denote number and is used as Plural Countable Noun.
Examples:He has **less** money than I . [**Correct]**

He has **fewer** money than I . [**Incorrect] Money is an Uncountable noun. Notes and coins are countable nouns.** Difference between "***Less***" and "***Lesser***":

In a sentence, " ***Less***" is used to denote something smaller in size, measurement, duration, number etc. ***"Lesser"*** is used to denote something not so great as the other one. Examples:Maths is less difficult than Enlgish.

She agreed to plead guilty to a **lesser** charge. **RULE113**: While making comparisons, it is necessary to look at the things being compared: Examples:

The ***weather of Delhi*** is far better than **Mumbai**. [**Incorrect**] The ***weather of Delhi*** is far better than ***the weather of Mumbai***. [**Correct**] The ***weather of Delhi*** is far better than ***that of Mumbai***. [**Correct**]

In the above examples, the first sentence is incorrect as we are comparing " ***the weather of Delhi***" with "***Mumbai***". The comparisons should be made on common grounds. In this case, it should be compared with "***the weather of Mumbai***" instead of "***Mumbai***".

The ***apples of Shimla*** are tastier than **Ooty**. [**Incorrect**] The ***apples of Shimla*** are tastier than ***those of Ooty***. [**Correct**] **RULE114**: The words "***One of the, either of, neither of, and each of***" are always followed by plural nouns.

Examples:*One of the* **student** was selected to visit NASA. [**Incorrect**] *One of the* ***students*** was selected to visit NASA. [**Correct**]

A person can turn on *either of* the **light bulb**. [**Incorrect**] A person can turn on *either of* the ***light bulbs***. [**Correct**] Do you go to *each of* the ***meetings***? [**Correct**]

RULE115: When "***but, except, or between***" are used as preposition, it must followed by the objective case of pronoun (***me, him, her, you, us, them, etc***.) and not the subjective case (***I, he, she, you, we, they, etc***.) .

Examples:There is friendship *between* ***you*** and **I**. [**Incorrect**] There is friendship *between* ***you*** and ***me***. [**Correct**]

All *but* **he** are going to the party. [**Incorrect**] All *but* ***him*** are going to the party. [**Correct**] *Let* **he** do the work. [**Incorrect**]// Let is a verb and we use objective case after a verb

Let ***him*** do the work. [**Correct**] All *except* ***him*** are going to the party. [**Correct**]

RULE116: Whenever we use the ***pseudo subject*** in a sentence, the pronoun following the pseudo subject should always be in subjective case and not in objective case.
Examples:*It* is **him** who should be blamed. [**Incorrect**]
It is ***he*** who should be blamed. [**Correct**]

***NOTE** : *Pseudo subject takes the place of subject but cannot perform the role of subject. A subject is the combination of **syntax** (study of structure) and **semantics** (study of meaning) . Pseudo subject can only fulfill the requirement of syntax. As Pseudo subject semantically fails, it is called Pseudo subject.*

Examples:

It is a lovely day. [**Correct**] It is us who have defeated the champion. [In**correct**] It is we who have defeated the champion . [**Correct**] It is me who am guilty. [In**correct**]

It is I who am guilty. [**Correct**] Here subject is day. So, ***'it'*** which works as an introductory subject, is a Pseudo subject. **RULE117**: When we use the word "***such***" as a determiner, we will only use "***as***" as its connector.

'Else' should be followed by ***'but' 'Other'*** and 'otherwise' are followed by ***'than'*** He is ***such*** a person **that** you mentioned. [**Incorrect**]

He is ***such*** a person ***as*** you mentioned. [**Correct**] ***Such*** a book ***as*** this is referred by a teacher. [**Correct**] They want nothing ***else but*** to have their honor and dignity . [Correct] It was nothing ***else but*** sheer madness [Correct]

RULE118: While showing possession with a plural noun, we should make sure that we do not put apostrophe (‘***s***) in such a way that it creates a hissing sound. In English, words creating a hissing sound are avoided. Exception:- “**else’s”** is grammatically correct in spite of the hissing sound.

Examples:Government **girls’s** school. [**Incorrect**] Government ***girls’*** school. [**Correct**]

In the first case, “ ***girls’s***” is incorrect as it creates the hissing sound. It should be rewritten as “***girls’***”. Some more examples:***Jesus’*** sake

For peace’ sake ***Residents’*** Welfare Association ***Pythagoras***’ theorem For ***goodness’*** sake

For ***justice’*** sake **RULE119**: We never use apostrophe (***‘s***) with pronouns to show possession. It is only used with nouns. Examples:

Your’s friendly. [**Incorrect**] ***Yours*** friendly. [**Correct**] The kids are ***yours*** and ***mine***. [**Correct**]

We shall finally have what is rightfully ***ours***. [**Correct**] The ring is ***hers***. [**Correct**] The bag is ***theirs***. [**Correct**] Their mother gets along well with ***yours***. [**Correct**]

RULE120: There are certain words which are never followed by Noun. These are “***afraid, asleep, due, ready, unable, alike, aware, glad, sorry, well, alone, ill, sure, worth.*** etc.”

Examples:We were ***unable*** to contact him at the time. The army is said to be ***ready*** for action. I am ***glad*** to know the parcel arrived safely. He likes being ***alone*** in the house.

Your painting has come out really ***well***. He has proved his ***worth*** to the team.

Section – II

PRACTICE SET–01

Directions (01-50) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (e) . (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

Q1. Stressing the need to have anti-counterfeiting solutions (a) /along with adequate awareness and monitoring, the industrial body ASPA has claimed that (b) /counterfeit products across various sectors in India (c) /are causing losses to the tune of over Rs 1 lakh crore each year. (d) / No error (e)

Q2. These paintings may (a) /look like the real thing, (b) /but every one of (c) /them is fake. (d) / No error (e)

Q3. She has each reason (a) /to be unhappy (b) /after losing her job (c) /and her home. (d) / No error (e) Q4. Will you join me (a) /in wishing (b) /the bride and groom (c) /each happiness? (d) / No error (e)

Q5. Amazon is running an awesome sale (a) /right now that saves (b) /you $15 on every of the two (c) / newest Pokemon games for Nintendo Switch. (d) / No error. (e)

Q6. The teams change ends (a) /at half-time so that (b) /neither side have an (c) /unfair advantage. (d) / No error. (e)

Q7. Traditional ways of classification (a) /get defied due to the fact (b) /that several living organisms (c) / are not both animals and plants. (d) / No error. (e)

Q8. His words to the press (a) /were deliberately equivocal–he didn't (b) /deny the reports but (c) / neither did he confirm them. (d) / No error (e)

Q9. The desperate scrabble for your ticket while running (a) /for a train could be a thing of the past, a manufacturer has claimed, (b) /with sensors potentially replacing ticket barriers what (c) /detect when passengers board trains. (d) / No error. (e)

Q10. They are in a position to forecast (a) /critical economic variables like inflation, (b) /currency values and interest rates (c) /that influences the performance of the stock markets. (d) / No error. (e)

Q11. Hardly the match (a) / started (b) /when the game (c) /was interrupted. (d) / No error (e)

Q12. No sooner had (a) /I started (b) /mowing the lawn, (c) /when it started raining. (d) / No error (e)
Q13. No sooner did (a) /I walk through (b) /the door than (c) /the phone rings. (d) / No error. (e)

Q14. Seldom do we (a) /receive any (b) /apology when mistakes (c) /are made. (d) / No error. (e) Q15. Barely they had (a) /finished the match (b) / when the rain (c) /started to fall. (d) / No error. (e) Q16. This is one of the (a) / place (b) /in the world where (c) /the plant is found. (d) / No error. (e)

Q17. One of the richest people in Hong Kong (a) / have lost $1 billion over the course of the 10-week protests, (b) /and now he is joining the chorus of (c) / wealthy citizens calling for the protests to end. (d) / No error. (e)

Q18. After reaching Mecca, where they spent (a) / the night in prayer and supplication, (b) /thousands of hundreds of pilgrims clad in white seamless cloth (c) /headed towards Arafat following Fajr prayers Saturday morning. (d) / No error. (e)

Q19. Chief Minister B S Yediyurappa has announced (a) /five lakhs rupees compensation (b) /for the family of those (c) /killed in the flood and rain. (d) / No error. (e)

Q20. The government has released 100 crore rupee (a) /under the State Disaster Response Fund (b) /to 14 districts, of which Rs 25 crores (c) /will go to the worst-hit Belagavi. (d) /No error. (e)

Q21. Robert Burns is Scotland's most (a) /venerated poet as he is (b) /considered more famous (c) /than all poets. (d) / No error. (e)

Q22. Special attention is given (a) /to vibratory projects (b) /which have been their (c) /main focus since 1993. (d) / No error. (e)

Q23. Alfredo left the house (a) /at six this morning, (b) /and we have not (c) /seen him since then. (d) / No error. (e)

Q24. Mr. Black has been (a) /a client of (b) /this firm since (c) /many years. (d) / No error. (e)

Q25. This is Djokovic's first tournament (a) /after saving two championship points (b) /in the Wimbledon final (c) /and now en route to claiming his fifth title at The Championships. (d) /No error. (e)

Q26. Kashmir celebrates its first (a) /Independence Day after (b) /the scrapping of Article 370 (c) /amid heavy security. (d) / No error. (e)

Q27. She did well to (a) /find the way, considering that (b) /she was been (c) /there only once before. (d) / No error. (e)
Q28. Mary rang John's doorbell (a) /at 8:15 yesterday (b) /but John already (c) /left the house. (d) / No error. (e)

Q29. I had done (a) /my work when (b) /Harish had come (c) /to meet me. (d) / No error. (e)
Q30. When he graduated, (a) /he had (b) /been in London (c) / from six years. (d) / No error. (e) Q31. It snowed (a) /in the night, (b) /so the bus (c) / did not

arrive. (d) / No error. (e)
Q32. Jorge is in favour (a) /of the candidate (b) /being (c) /interviewed Friday. (d) / No error. (e)
Q33. Nataraj objected (a) /to me borrowing (b) /his (c) /hockey stick. (d) / No error. (e)

Q34. Doing this now (a) /will save (b) /him having to do it next week (c) /when he will be much busier. (d) / No error. (e)

Q35. This job entails (a) /yours making (b) /several trips (c) /overseas each year. (d) / No error. (e) Q36. She had not (a) /anticipated (b) /their arriving (c) /so early. (d) / No error. (e)

Q37. Many borrowers now (a) /find themself (b) / caught in a precarious (c) /financial position. (d) /No error. (e)

Q38. None of the women availed them (a) /of respite care as they felt that the family (b) /was best equipped to deal (c) /with the caring needs of its members. (d) / No error. (e)

Q39. Automatically to debar (a) /availing us of (b) / such services seems to me (c) /to be an unnecessary sacrifice. (d) / No error. (e)

Q40. I'm ready to go (a) /home now but I do not (b) / want to drag you away (c) /if you are enjoying. (d) / No error. (e)

Q41. He has reconciled (a) /himself to the loss (b) /of the election (c) /and is moving on. (d) /No error. (e)

Q42. She must reconcile (a) /to the fact that she must (b) /do some work if she (c) /wants to pass her exams. (d) / No error. (e)

Q43. You cannot (a) /choose to absent (b) /yours from (c) / work on a whim. (d) / No error. (e)

Q44. The majority of the lighter-men have (a) / accepted the work in loyal observance (b) /of the deci-

sion which was taken last night (c) /but an unknown number absented themselves. (d) / No error. (e)
Q45. He is not one of those (a) /officers who follows (b) /orders blindly (c) /and unthinkingly. (d) / No error. (e)

Q46. The only one of the students (a) /who is American (b) /were late (c) / for the assembly. (d) / No error. (e) Q47. If I knew (a) /about the exam, (b) /I would have paid (c) /more attention in class. (d) / No error. (e)

Q48. We could have had (a) /a longer holiday, (b) /if we had not spend (c) /so much money on the house. (d) / No error. (e)

Q49. If I had found (a) /her address, (b) /I would have sent (c) /her an invitation. (d) / No error. (e) Q50. I would have travelled (a) /around the world (b) /if I won (c) /the lottery. (d) / No error. (e)

SOLUTIONS (PRACTICE SET – 01)

S1. Ans. (d)

Sol. " ***each***" should be replaced by "***every***" as we use "***every***" to say how often something happens (every week, every month, every year, etc.)

S2. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S3. Ans. (a)

Sol. "***each***" should be replaced by "***every***" as "***every***" is used with abstract nouns.
S4. Ans. (d)
Sol. "***each***" should be replaced by "***every***" as "***every***" is used with abstract nouns.
S5. Ans. (c)
Sol. "***every***" should be replaced by "***each***" as we cannot use "***every***" for exactly two things.
S6. Ans. (c)
Sol. "***have***" should be replaced by "***has***" as "***neither***" is always followed by a singular verb.
S7. Ans. (d)

Sol. “ *are not both animals and plants*” should be replaced by “***are neither animals nor plants***”. “***Both***” and “***not***” are not used together.

S8. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S9. Ans. (c)

Sol. “ ***what***” should be replaced by the correct relative pronoun “***which***” as we use “which” for the things in general (non-living things) .

S10. Ans. (d)

Sol. The verb “ ***influences***” should be replaced by its plural “***influence***” as the subject of the verb, prior to the relative pronoun “***that***”, is in plural form (“***economic variables***”) .

S11. Ans. (a)

Sol. A helping verb “ ***had***” should be used before the subject “***match***” as it is the case of Partial inversion. Hardly is followed by ***had/did***.

S12. Ans. (d)
Sol. Replace “***when***” with “***than***” as “***No sooner***” is always followed by “***than***” and not “***when***”. S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. The present form of the verb “ ***rings***” should be replaced by its past form “***rang***” as the helping verb “***did***” reflects that the sentence should follow the same tense.

S14. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S15. Ans. (a)

Sol. The helping verb “***had***” should be placed before the subject “***they***” as it is the case of Partial inversion.
S16. Ans. (b)

Sol. The word “ ***place***” should be replaced by its plural “***places***” as the noun following the phrase “***one of the***” is always a plural noun.

S17. Ans. (b)

Sol. “ ***have***” should be replaced by “***has***” as “***One of the richest people***” acts as the subject of the verb which should be singular.

S18. Ans. (c)

Sol. “ ***thousands of hundreds***” should be replaced by “***hundreds of thousands***” as when there is more than one unit in a sentence, units are always arranged in ascending order.

S19. Ans. (b)

Sol. The plural “ ***lakhs***” should be replaced by “***lakh***” as in the combination of “**Number + Unit + Noun**” we always use the singular form of the Unit.

S20. Ans. (a)
Sol. “***rupee***” should be replaced by “***rupees***”. S21. Ans. (d)

Sol. “***all poets***” should be replaced by “***any other poets***”.

S22. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S23. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S24. Ans. (c)

Sol. “***since***” should be replaced by “***for***” as there is no specified time.

S25. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S26. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S27. Ans. (c)

Sol. “***was***” should be replaced by “***had***” as the event occurred earlier than the first one.
S28. Ans. (d)
Sol. Put “***had***” before “***already***” as the event has already occurred.
S29. Ans. (c)

Sol. “ ***had come***” should be replaced by Simple Past “***came***” as the event occurred after the first one. When two actions occurred in past, the action which happened earlier is denoted by using ***Past Perfect Tense*** and the action which happened later is denoted by using ***Simple Past Tense***.

S30. Ans. (d)
Sol. “***from***” should be replaced by “***for***” as the sentence talks about a period of time.
S31. Ans. (a)

Sol. “ ***snowed***” should be replaced by Past Perfect “***had snowed***” as the action happened first. When two actions occurred in past, the action which happened earlier is denoted by using ***Past Perfect Tense*** and the action which happened later is denoted by using ***Simple Past Tense***.

S32. Ans. (b)

Sol. “ ***candidate***” should be replaced by its possessive “***candidates’***” as we use a possessive case before a Gerund.

S33. Ans. (b)
Sol. “***me***” should be replaced by “***my***” as we use a possessive adjective before a Gerund.
S34. Ans. (c)
Sol. “***him***” should be replaced by “***his***” as we use a possessive adjective before a Gerund.
S35. Ans. (b)
Sol. “***yours***” should be replaced by “***your***” as we use a possessive adjective before a Gerund.

S36. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S37. Ans. (b)

Sol. " ***themself***" should be replaced by "***themselves***", as "***themselves***" is the correct form of plural reflexive pronoun.

S38. Ans. (a)

Sol. " ***them***" should be replaced by "***themselves***" as the word "***avail***" is followed by a reflexive pronoun as the object.

S39. Ans. (b)

Sol. " ***us***" should be replaced by "***ourselves***" as the word "***avail***" is followed by a reflexive pronoun as the object.

S40. Ans. (d)
Sol. Put "***yourself***" after "***enjoying***" as the word "***enjoy***" is always followed by an object.

S41. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S42. Ans. (a)

Sol. The word " ***reconcile***" should be followed by an object. Put "***herself***" after "***reconcile***" to make the statement grammatically correct.

S43. Ans. (c)
Sol. "***yours***" should be replaced by "***yourself***" as the word "***absent***" should be followed by an object.

S44. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S45. Ans. (b)

Sol. The singular verb " ***follows***" should be replaced by its plural "***follow***" as the focus is on the set of officers which is the subject of the verb. ***"One of the + PLURAL NOUN + WHO/THAT + Plural verb etc***."

S46. Ans. (c)

Sol. The plural verb “ ***were***” should be replaced by “***was***” as the sentence following the form, “***The only one of the + PLURAL NOUN + WHO/THAT etc.***”, requires a SINGULAR verb.

S47. Ans. (a)

Sol. “ ***knew***” should be replaced by the Past Perfect “***had known***” as the condition is not possible to fulfill now (i.e. too late) and thus it requires a Past Perfect tense with if-clause. [Refer rule number – 04] S48. Ans. (c)

Sol. The word “ ***spend***” should be replaced by “***spent***” as we require a past participle form of the verb with the helping verb “***had***”.

S49. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error.
S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. “ ***would have travelled***” should be replaced by “***would travel***” as the condition in theory is possible to fulfill and in that case we use “***would + V1***” in the main clause.

PRACTICE SET–02

Directions (01-50) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is ‘No error’, the answer is (e) . (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

Q1. As news of police violence spread, (a) / Patel community members, returning to villages (b) / and towns from the rally, (c) /set fire government property. (d) / No error. (e)

Q2. The only silver line to this recent crisis (a) / over reservation was her successful handling (b) / of talks with other OBC groups (c) /who make up 27 per cent of the state's population. (d) / No error. (e)

Q3. A lot of real estate companies may come up (a) / with tempting offers and discounts but buyers should (b) / always keep their eyes open and must check (c) / whether all approvals are in place or not. (d) / No error (e)

Q4. Before investing, you should look after the (a) / overall business dynamics of the company (b) / along with efficient management and (c) /good corporate governance. (d) / No error. (e)

Q5. Considering that a large part of the population in India (a) / does not have access to banking services, (b) / payments banks are expected to reach farflung areas (c) / extending the umbrella of financial inclusion to everyone. (d) / No error. (e)

Q6. My teacher used to check that we were (a) / on the right track and if any mistake occurred, (b) / he would help us to analyse (c) / and resolve the issues. (d) / No error. (e)

Q7. He always said success is something to be celebrated, (a) / but he also believed that failure is something (b) / that you must concentrate all (c) / your energies on resolving. (d) / No error. (e)

Q8. The centre accepted the report of a judicial commission (a) / that indicted former chief minister (b) / and six of his ministerial colleagues against corruption, (c) / favouritism, nepotism and administrative impropriety. (d) / No error. (e)

Q9. Companies like Infosys are moving fast (a) / on automation to ensure differentiation at a time (b) / where the technology industry and business models (c) / are undergoing rapid changes. (d) / No error. (e)
Q10. With a sharp rise in the number of large-scale financial crimes, (a) / the CBI and Indian Institute of Management have initiated (b) / a first-of-itskind

course to train sleuths (c) / from CBI to probe financial frauds. (d) / No error. (e)

Q11. Ayear has passed by (a) / since he went to Delhi (b) /and we have not hear (c) /any news of him. (d) / No error (e)

Q12. From the last one month (a) / each of us (b) / have been working (c) / on the same project. (d) / No error. (e)

Q13. When I receive (a) / the letter, the date (b) / for the interview (c) / was already over. (d) / No error. (e)
Q14. We had (a) / helped him (b) / if he had (c) / requested us earlier. (d) / No error. (e)

Q15. We have observed that (a) / many good programmes (b) / suffer of shortage (c) / of funds and other resources. (d) / No error. (e)

Q16. Jagdish met me yesterday (a) / but he did not tell me (b) / that he has (c) / resigned from the factory. (d) / No error. (e)

Q17. It is unfortunate (a) / but still a reality (b) / that poverty and development (c) / goes hand in hand (d) / No error. (e)

Q18. I know whom (a) / this job should be (b) / entrusted to (c) / for smooth handing. (d) / No error. (e)

Q19. The Supervisor noticed that (a) / one of the employees were (b) / involved in (c) / unfair activities outside the office. (d) / No error. (e)

Q20. How well a person (a) / completes his own (b) / assignments depend (c) / upon his skill (d) / No error. (e)

Q21. He is so lazy (a) / that he takes a (b) / large number of time (c) / to complete such a small piece of work. (d) / No error. (e)

Q22. Dileep has spend (a) / six years in Calcutta (b) / but still he does not know (c) / many parts of the city. (d) / No error. (e)

Q23. Last week when (a) / I reach Viru'shouse (b) / he had already (c) / left for Mumbai. (d) / No error. (e)

Q24. The number of foreign tourists (a) / visiting India are increasing (b) / day by day during (c) / this tourist season. (d) / No error. (e)
Q25. After 50 years of Independence (a) / many social problems (b) / still remaining (c) / to be solved in India. (d) / No error. (e)

Q26. He does not (a) / fail to came (b) / to my help (c) / whenever I am in trouble. (d) / No error. (e) Q27. My parents (a) / prevented me (b) / in accepting (c) / the invitation. (d) / No error. (e)
Q28. He climbed (a) / from the ladder (b) / to reach (c) / the ceiling. (d) / No error. (e)
Q29. My sister (a) / insists (b) / that she should be allowed to (c) / remain unmarried (d) / No error. (e)

Q30. In another departure from the (a) / post-Deng practice, no potential successor (b) / to Mr. Xi has been included (c) / in the new line-up of the PBSC. (d) / No error (e) .

Q31. They talked for a while (a) / and then they will (b) / continue to play the game (c) / till tomorrow morning. (d) / No error. (e)

Q32.Some skills are (a) / more difficult than others (b) / so it takes a longer time (c) / to master them. (d) / No error. (e)

Q33. The guide told us (a) / that where the island was (b) / and went on (c) / narrating its history. (d) / No error. (e)

Q34. Even after hearing him (a) / for a fairly long time (b) / we failed to understand (c) / that he was harping on. (d) / No error. (e)

Q35. Prabhakar arrives in the office (a) / as fresh as he starts (b) / from home even though (c) / he commutes a long distance. (d) / No error. (e)

Q36. Hardly has she finish (a) / the typing when the (b) / Manager entered the room (c) / with some more work. (d) / No error. (e)

Q37. Truly speaking (a) / there was little merit (b) / in the complaint sent in (c) / by the employee. (d) / No error. (e)

Q38. Ordinarily, when in difficulty (a) / Renuka prefers keeping her counsel (b) / than running about (c) / taking advice. (d) / No error. (e)

Q39. Cricket has become so (a) / popular that even elderly (b) / people are discussing (c) / the game when they meet. (d) / No error. (e)

Q40. Nitin gets so engrossed (a) / in his work that (b) / he does not often hear (c) / the phone ring. (d) / No error. (e)
Q41. Within an hour's (a) / journey we (b) / will approach near (c) / Patna. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q42. We had swam (a) / across the river (b) / before (c) / the sun set. (d) / No Error. (e)
Q43. Neither Rakesh(a) / nor (b) / I are leaving (c) / for Hyderabad. (d) / No Error (e)
Q44. Death (a) / is (b) / preferable (c) / than life. (d) / No Error (e)
Q45. If (a) / it snowed tomorrow (b) / we'll go (c) / skating. (d) / No Error (e)
Q46. Neither the size (a) / nor the colour(b) / of the gloves (c) / were right. (d) / No Error (e)

Q47. Everyone of (a) / the staffs present here (b) / has given a day's pay (c) / as their contribution to the fund. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q48. The gentleman (a) / together with his (b) / wife and daughter (c) / were drowned. (d) / No Error (e)

Q49. He had looked upon me (a) / level-eyed for (b) / a few moments (c) / before he spoke. (d) / No Error (e)

Q50. The bus was (a) / hired by (b) / the ladies (c) / for its picnic. (d) / No Error (e)

SOLUTIONS (PRACTICE SET – 02)

S1. Ans. (d)
Sol. Replace with 'set government property on fire'
S2. Ans. (a)

Sol. Replace 'line' with 'lining'. ***Silver lining*** means a consoling or hopeful prospect.

S3. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S4. Ans. (a)
Sol. Replace 'after' with 'at'.
Look after means to take care of.

Look at means to think about a situation or subject carefully, especially in order to make a decision.

S5. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S6. Ans. (c)
Sol. Delete 'to'
S7. Ans. (e)

Sol. No error. A fact is always constructed in Simple Present tense.

S8. Ans. (c)
Sol. Replace 'against' with 'for'
S9. Ans. (c)

Sol. Replace 'where'with 'when'as we are talking of time, not place.

S10. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S11. Ans. (c)
Sol. Replace hear by heard.
S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. “Has” will be used in place of “have”
Ex. He has been living with me for the last one year.
S13. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘received’will be used in place of ‘receive’as the sentence is in past tense as is indicated by ‘already over’.
S14. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘we would have’ will be used in place of ‘we had’ as for unreal situation of past ‘Subject + would/ could/ might/ should + have + V3’ is used.

Ex. I would have helped you if you had come earlier.
S15. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘from’will be used in place of ‘of’as preposition ‘from’ is used after ‘suffer’.

Ex. He is suffering from fever.
S16. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘had’will be used in place of ‘has’as the sentence is in past tense. If the principal clause is in past tense, subordinate clause will also be in past. [Sequence of Tenses]

S17. Ans. (d)
Sol. ‘go’will be used in place of ‘goes’as the subject of ‘that- clause’is plural, therefore plural verb is used.

Ex. Oil and water do not mix
S18. Ans. (e)
Sol. The Sentence is grammatically correct. S19. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘was’will be used in place of ‘were’as the subject of ‘that- clause’ is ‘one’.

Ex. One of these girls is very beautiful.
S20. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘depends’will be used in place of ‘depend’as the subject of the sentence is singular.
S21. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use ‘lot’ in place of ‘large number’ as ‘a large number of/ a number of’is not used with uncountable noun ‘time’.

S22. Ans. (a)
Sol. ‘spent’ will be used in place of ‘spend’ as ‘have/ has/ had/ having+ V3’ is used.
S23. Ans. (b)
Sol. ‘reached’ will be used in place of ‘reach’ as the sentence is in past tense.
S24. Ans. (b)
Sol. ‘is’will be used in place of ‘are’as singular verb is used after ‘The number of’.
S25. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘still remain’ will be used in place of ‘still remaining’ as plural verb ‘are’ is used for ‘many social problems’.

S26. Ans. (b)
Sol. Use ‘come’in place of ‘came’as V1 is used after Infinitive (to) . [***to + V1***]

Ex. He does not want to stay here.
She never tries to come here.
S27. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘from’will be used in place of ‘in’as preposition ‘from’is used after ‘prevent, prohibit, abstain, refrain, escape, absent’

Ex. He prevented me from going there.
S28. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘up’ will be used in place of ‘from’ as after ‘climb’, preposition ‘up/ down’ is used.

Ex. He climbed up a tree.
S29. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S30. Ans.

(e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S31. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘will talk’ will be used in place of ‘talked’ as the sentence contains two actions of future.
Ex. He will go to his sister and then he will go to his friend.

S32. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S33. Ans. (b)
Sol. The use of ‘that’ before ‘where’ is superfluous. S34. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use ‘what’in place of ‘that’. ‘Harping on’means talk or write persistently and tediously on.

S35. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S36. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘had she finished’ will be used in place of ‘has she finished’ as when ‘hardly... when’ is used in a sentence, then in ‘hardly’ clause past perfect tense is used and in clause having ‘when’, simple past tense is used.

Ex. Hardly had she reached the station when the train started.

S37. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘to’ will be used in place of ‘than’ as if ‘prefer’ is used in the sentence for comparing two nouns or noun equivalents then preposition ‘to’ is used after ‘prefer’.

Ex. He prefers milk to tea.
S39. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use ‘discuss’ in place of ‘are discussing’ as to tell the habit of present, simple present tense is used.

Ex. When the boss comes, everybody stands up. S40. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S41. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Use of ‘near’ is superfluous as ‘approach’ itself means ‘to come close’.
S42. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘swum’ will be used in place of ‘swam’ as the past form of ‘swim’ is ‘swam’ and its past participle form is ‘swum’ and moreover after have/ has/ had/ having, past participle form of verb means V3 is used.

S43. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use ‘am’in place of ‘are’as with ‘neither... nor’, ‘either... or’, ‘not only... but also’, the verb is used according to the subject close to it.

Ex. Either you or he has committed a blunder. S44. Ans. (d)

Sol. ‘to’ will be used in place of ‘than’ as after ‘preferable, senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior’, ‘to’ is used.

Ex. She is junior to you.
This is preferable to that.
S45. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘snows’ is the correct use instead of ‘snowed’. There are two incidents of future (tomorrow, we’ll go) hence simple present tense should be used with ***If-clause***.

Ex. If it rains, we shall not go out.
S46. Ans. (d)

Sol. ‘was’will be used in place of ‘were’as the subject of the sentence ‘the colour’ is singular.

And in case of "Neither...nor" the verb is according to the nearest subject.
S47. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use 'his' in place of 'their' as after 'everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody', 'his' is used as possessive form.

Ex. Everybody should do his duty.
S48. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use 'was' in place of 'were' because if two subjects get connected 'with, along with, together with', then verb is used according to the first subject.

Ex. Mohini together with her parents is...
S49. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'at' is the correct use in place of 'upon' as 'look at' means to glance or gaze in a manner specified. S50. Ans. (d)
Sol. 'a' will be used in place of 'its'.
PRACTICE SET–03

Directions (01-50) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (e) . (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

Q1. He told me (a) / that he wrote a letter (b) / to his superior (c) / for a certain reason. (d) / No Error (e)
Q2. He reminded me (a) / that he has (b) / often told me not to (c) / play with fire.(d) / No Error (e)

Q3. I would have asked (a) / you for dinner (b) / if I had known (c) / that you are staying here tonight. (d) / No Error (e)

Q4. He educated not only (a) / his nephew but also (b) / set him up (c) / in business. (d) / No Error (e)

Q5. As soon as the peon rings (a) / the first bell (b) / then all the students assemble (c) / on the playground for prayer. (d) / No Error (e)

Q6. If the tourists (a) / would have come here, (b) / I had certainly have (c) / taken them around. (d) / No Error (e)

Q7. The teacher remarked (a) / very angrily yesterday (b) / that the boys have (c) / done it very badly. (d) / No Error (e)

Q8. Although it was summer, (a) / the weather at the (b) / hill station is (c) / quite pleasant.(d) / No Error (e)

Q9. The lawyer asked me (a) / where I had (b) / kept my clothes (c) / before taking a dip in the river. (d) / No Error (e)

Q10. The plays of Shakespeare (a) / are not only studied (b) / in European countries (c) / but also in the oriental countries. (d) / No Error (e)

Q11. (a) The devastating experiences / (b) of many wars taught some countries / (c) the necessary of pursuing peace / (d) at the expense of nationalist egos. /(e) No error

Q12. (a) The former superstar /(b) recently visit an orphanage, /(c) fueling speculation that / (d) she is planning to adopt a child. / (e) No error

Q13. (a) According to a new study / (b) taking steps to remain healthy and young / (c) may help delay / (d) the onset of Alzheimer's disease. / (e) No error Q14. (a) Sediment deposit along the coast / (b) may be the primary reason for / (c) the change in conditions, / (d) but a lot more remains to be understand. / (e) No error

Q15. (a) A committee will be set up / (b) to explore the pros and cons by / a common free structure, and will / (c) take a final decision on it within a week. / (e) No error

Q16. (a) The infection which causes / (b) gums to bleed and teeth to fall out / (c) results from the buildup of / (d) a particular bacteria that is common to most mouths. / (e) No error

Q17. (a) More than half the food products / (b) targeted at babies and toddlers have / (c) a high sugar content and are / (d) excessive sweet. / (e) No error

Q18. (a) After forty years of trying to / (b) understand why asbestos causes cancer, / (c) researchers have finally / (d) unraveled the mystery. /(e) No error

Q19. (a) A property dealer was / (b) shoot dead by four unidentified jacket-clad men / (c) while taking a morning walk / (d) in the park. / (e) No error

Q20. (a) The protestors went on a rampaging / (b) and set ablaze three shops / (c) resulting in injuries to thirty people / (d) including women and children. / (e) No error

Q21. If you do not (a) / submit the report (b) / in the next two days (c) / all of us will be punished. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q22. These days Ashok along with (a) / his friends does not go (b) / to a walk (c) / in the morning. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q23. I have been visiting your office (a) / since last several years (b) / but have never met (c) / such a hopeless clerk as this. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q24. As there was no time (a) / the remaining items (b) / were deferred into (c) / the next meeting. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q25. We demonstrated (a) / to them how (b) / we were prepared (c) / the artistic pattern. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q26. She had offered (a) / a temporary assignment but (b) / she turned it down saying that (c) / she would accept only a permanent one. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q27. All the parties (a) / whose presidents were asked to resign (b) / were involved in (c) / anti-national activities. (d) / No Error. (e)
Q28. It is true that a sense of duty (a) /render it necessary (b) /for you to do something(c) /which is displeasing to your companions. (d) /No error (e)

Q29. What should we do (a) / is a matter of (b) / our own choice (c) / and desire. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q30. You cannot withdraw (a) / all your money (b) / unless you do not (c) / give a prior notice. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q31. Dress in black (a) / several students from the University took part (b) / in a protest march in the city on Thursday as part (c) / of a campaign against female infanticide. (d) / No error (e) .

Q32. The poor experience in (a) / neighbouring countries which have implemented (b) / food stamp programmes should serve as (c) / a deterrent on our country. (d) / No error (e) .

Q33. Closing the doors to a foreign citizen (a) / seeking employment in India, the High Court on Thursday ruled (b) / that its not a foreign national’s fundamental right, (c) / to get an employment visa in the country. (d) / No error (e) .

Q34. The consumer Forum directed / the Power Corporation to (a) / compensate a complainant for the inconvenience (b) /and mental agony who he had to suffer, (c) / because of the power officials’ irresponsible attitude. (d) / No error (e) .

Q35. The Indian stock market is (a) / one of the worse (b) / performing stock markets (c) / in the recent times. (d) / No error (e)

Q36. These vegetables which are grown (a) / here are (b) / cheap in (c) / cost and rich of vitamins. (d) / No error. (e)

Q37. The orphanages in (a) / the thickly populated cities in India (b) / are founded (c) / by generous donor. (d) / No error. (e)

Q38. Riots, however did not cease (a) / to depress him (b) / and make him to (c) / turn to non- violence (d) / No error. (e)

Q39. I often wonder to whom (a) / does a nation (b) / owes its greatest (c) / debt of gratitude. (d) / No error. (e)

Q40. Pressed by his students (a) / the principal suddenly said (b) / that he was in no way (c) / responsible for the quarrel. (d) / No error. (e)

Q41. You may rest assured (a) / that Madhav knows (b) / more than I (c) / in this matter. (d) / No Error. (e)
Q42. Every one of us (a) / knows that given (b) / an option he prefers (c) / cold drink than coffee. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q43. He has no affection (a) / with anybody (b) / including the members (c) / of his own family. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q44. I am glad (a) / to hear that (b) / you narrowly escaped (c) / being run over yesterday. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q45. Both the girls (a) / helped one another (b) / when both of them (c) / were in difficulty. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q46. It is universally true (a) / that an honest and hardworking (b) / man is always (c) / a happy man. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q47. I heard that Mohan (a) / as well as his parents were present (b) / in the wedding ceremony (c) / of his brother. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q48. They talked over (a) / the matter for (b) / many hours without (c) / arriving to any decision. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q49. Whenever I see her (a) / I feel that (b) / she resembles to (c) / her deceased mother. (d) / No Error. (e)

Q50. I am accustomed with (a) / hard work and (b) / I generally do not (c) / get tired easily. (d) / No Error. (e)

SOLUTIONS (PRACTICE SET – 03)
S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'he had written'will be used in place of 'he wrote' as in Direct Narration, when reporting verb is in past tense and reported speech is in simple past tense then in indirect narration, reported speech is changed to past perfect tense.

Ex. He said to me, 'I wrote a letter' (Direct) He told me that he had written a letter (Indirect) S2. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'had' will be used in place of 'has' as past tense is used in reporting verb hence past perfect tense will be used in reported speech.

S3. Ans. (d)

Sol. 'were' will be used in place of 'are' because reporting clause (I had known) is in past perfect tense hence past tense will be used in reported speech.

S4. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'not only'is used before 'educated'. " ***Not only... but also...*** " are equal ranking words. Thus, same constructions are used after them.

Ex. Not only Ram but also Shyam went there. S5. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Use of ‘then’ is superfluous as after ‘As, Because, Since, as soon as’, ‘therefore, so, then’ is not used.

Ex. As soon as the bell rang, the students entered the class.

S6. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S7. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use ‘had’in place of ‘have’as the reporting verb is in past tense.
S8. Ans. (c)
Sol. Use ‘was’ in place of ‘is’ as the sentence is in past tense.

S9. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S10. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘not only’ will be used after ‘studied’. “ ***Not only... but also...***” are equal ranking words. Thus, same construction will be used after them.
S11. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use ‘necessity’ in place of ‘necessary because ‘necessary’ is an ADJECTIVE while ‘necessity’ is a NOUN.

S12. Ans. (b)

Sol. Use ‘has visited’ in place of ‘visit’ because we use ‘recently’ in PRESENT PERFECT or SIMPLE PAST.

S13. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S14. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use ‘understood’in place of ‘understand’because in Passive Voice we use To Be + V3

S15. Ans. (b)
Sol. Use ‘of’ in place of ‘by’ because with “pros and cons”, we use PREPOSITION ‘of’.
S16. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use ‘bacterium’ in place of ‘bacteria’ because bacteria is a PLURAL NOUN while ‘bacterium’ is a SINGULAR NOUN

S17. Ans. (d)
Sol. Use ‘excessively’in place of ‘excessive’because with ‘sweet’ we use Adverb.

S18. Ans. (e)
Sol. No error
S19. Ans. (b)

Sol. Use ‘shot’ in place of ‘shoot’ because in Passive Voice with ‘be’ we use V3.

S20. Ans. (a)
Sol. Remove ‘a’ because we use go on + V4 S21. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘within’ will be used in place of ‘in’ because as there are two different meanings when ‘in’ and ‘within’ are used for ‘period of time’.

He will return in (= at a close of) a week’s time. He will return within (= in less than) a fortnight. S22. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘for a walk’ will be used in place of ‘to a walk’ because ‘go for a walk’ is used.

Ex. I go for a walk early in the morning.
S23. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘for the last several years’ is used in place of ‘since the last several years’ as ‘last’ is an ordinal adjective before which ‘the’ is used and ‘the last several years’ is a ‘period of time’ before which ‘for’ is used.

Ex. I have been working here for the last several years.
S24. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘for’ will be used in place of ‘into’ as ‘defer’ means ‘delay something until a later time’, after which ‘for’ is used.

Ex. Let’s defer the decision for a few weeks. S25. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘we prepared’ will be used in place of ‘we were prepared’ as active voice will be used in part (c) of the sentence.

S26. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘she had been offered’ will be used in place of ‘she had offered’ as passive voice will be used in sentence (a) of the sentence.

S27. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S28. Ans. (b)
Sol. “Renders” will be used as the noun is singular. S29. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘what we should do’ will be used in place of ‘what should we do’ as the sentence is ‘affirmative’ not interrogative.

S30. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘unless you’ will be used in place of ‘unless you do not’ as clauses starting with ‘unless/ until/ lest’, ‘not’ is not used for making them ‘negative’.

Ex. I cannot do anything for her unless she comes here.

S31. Ans. (a)
Sol. Change ‘dress’ to ‘dressed’.
S32. Ans. (d)

Sol. Change ‘deterrent on’ to ‘deterrent to’. S33. Ans. (c)

Sol. Change ‘that its not a’to ‘that it was not a’. “***its***” is a possessive adjective.
S34. Ans. (c)
Sol. Change ‘and mental agony who he had to suffer’ to ‘and mental agony which he had to suffer’. S35. Ans. (b)
Sol. ‘One of the’ is followed by superlative degree. So, ‘worse’ should be replaced by ‘worst’.
e.g. He is one of the worst dancers that I have seen so far.
S36. Ans. (d)
Sol. Use ‘in’ place of ‘of’ as ‘rich in’ means ‘having much’.

S37. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. ‘to’ will not be used as ‘Subject + make + object + V1’ is used.

Ex. I made him laugh. (Active)
He was made to laugh. (Passive)
S39. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘does’ should not be used here as the sentence is assertive (a statement) not interrogative and ‘subject + verb’ is used in assertive sentence.

S40. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S41. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘You may be rest assured’will be used in place of ‘you may rest assured’as ‘may+ V1’is used in active voice whereas ‘may +be + V3’ is used in passive voice.

Ex. I may assure you that you will succeed. (Active)
You may be assured that you will succeed. (Passive)
S42. Ans. (d)

Sol. Use ‘to’ in place of ‘than’ as after ‘prefer’, preposition ‘to’ is used not ‘than’.

S43. Ans. (b)
Sol. Use ‘for’ in place of ‘with’.
S44. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S45. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘Each other’ will be used in place ‘one another’ as ‘one another’ is used for more than two whereas ‘each other’ is used for only two.

Ex. The three sisters love one another.
The two sisters love each other.
S46. Ans. (e)
Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. S47. Ans. (b)

Sol. ‘was’ will be used in place of ‘were’ as if two subjects get connected with ‘as well as’, ‘in addition to’, ‘like’, ‘unlike’ then the verb is used according to the first subject.

S48. Ans. (d)
Sol. ‘Arriving at’ will be used in place of ‘arrived to’ because ‘arrive at a conclusion/ decision’ is used.

Ex. He did not arrive at any conclusion.
S49. Ans. (c)
Sol. ‘to’ will not be used after ‘resembles’. S50. Ans. (a)

Sol. ‘accustomed to’ will be used in place of ‘accustomed with’ because after ‘accustomed, habituated, addicted, committed, devoted, confined’, preposition ‘to’ is used.

PRACTICE SET–04

Directions (01-50) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If**

there is 'No error', the answer is (e) . (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q1. One of my friend (a) / is both a novelist (b) / and a poet (c) / of repute (d) / No error. (e)

Q2. No sooner he left the office (a) / than it started (b) / raining heavily (c) / to make him completely wet. (d) / No error. (e)

Q3. While Xi said China (a) / was committed to the denuclearisation of (b) / the Korean peninsula, he did not announce (c) /any new steps to squeeze the reclusive regime(d) . No error (e) .

Q4. If one of the candidates choose (a) / to leave before the examination is over (b) / allow him (c) / to do so. (d) / No error. (e)

Q5. Whom (a) / do you plan to invite (b) / to your party besides (c) / Mr. Rao and I? (d) / No error. (e)

Q6. The ongoing merger among (a) /the two companies will (b) /have an adverse(c) /impact on consumers.(d) /No error(e) .

Q7. It is evident that (a) /the banking sector has underwent (b) /tremendous change during(c) /the past two decades.(d) /No error(e) .

Q8. According to the consultant (a) / a more detail analysis of (b) /customer needs (c) /and product pricing is required.(d) /No error(e) .

Q9. Over the next five years (a) /the government needs to invest (b) / at less 350 billion dollars (c) /in rural infrastructure .(d) /No error (e) .

Q10. The lack of no funds (a) / has resulted in several (b) /delays in launching our (c) /new products in India .(d) /No error(e) .

Q11. Sheela had to travel all the way back (a) / when she remembered that (b) / she had forgot to take (c) / important documents with her. (d) / No error (e)

Q12. The party is holding a meeting (a) / in order to begin the (b) / painful and difficult process (c) / of re-think its political strategy. (d) / No error (e)

Q13. The only bad thing about (a) / these flowers are the (b) / pollen which causes (c) / allergy in many people. (d) /No error (e)
Q14.Arun is not only eminent (a) /for his writings in English (b) /but also for his (c) /paintings on spiritual themes. (d) / No error (e)

Q15. This is the only organization (a) / which could somehow continue (b) / to making profits (c) / in the face of recession. (d) / No error (e)

Q16. If the teacher is good (a) /the students (b) / will respond (c) / positively to them. (d) / No error (e) Q17. As it was Rajan's (a) / first interview, he dressed him (b) / in his most (c) / formal suit. (d) / No error (e)

Q18. Whatever be the work (a) / that which you undertake (b) / put your best efforts (c) / in it. (d) / No error (e)

Q19. All the doctors were (a) / puzzled on the (b) / strange symptoms (c) / reported by the patient. (d) / No error (e)

Q20. He has been working on (a) / the problem from a long time (b) / but is still not (c) / able to solve it. (d) / No error (e)

Q21. They stayed in Kashmir (a) / for a very short (b) / period of time and then (c) / they returned home. (d) / No error. (e)

Q22. Despite of the best efforts (a) / made by the government (b) / the condition of the country is (c) / going from bad to worse. (d) / No error. (e)

Q23. The college library is (a) /not only equipped with (b) /very good books, but also (c) /with the latest journals.(d) /No error (e)

Q24. Numerous people in India (a) / are dying from cancer (b) / but the government seems (c) / to be ignorant of this fact. (d) / No error. (e)

Q25. The sum and substance (a) / of the speech of the leader was (b) / that the country's (c) / future was bleak. (d) / No error. (e)

Q26. The issues were complex (a) / and especially the members (b) / of the committee (c) / have made them obscure. (d) / No error. (e)

Q27. I thought that he (a) / would come and give (b) / me the latest information (c) / about the patient. (d) / No error. (e)

Q28. I was surprised (a) / to know why had he turned (b) / down such a good offer (c) / of marriage. (d) / No error. (e)

Q29. Mohan said that he was going to (a) / the library and wanted to (b) / know that I could (c) / accompany him. (d) / No error. (e)
Q30. All of us (a) / surprised (b) / to see an old man of (c) / sixty taking part in the Marathon held last month. (d) / No error. (e)

Q31. He told her (a) / that he had never seen (b) / her with his (c) / mind's eye. (d) / No error. (e) Q32. All the flowers (a) / in his garden will surely die (b) / before the rains (c) / will fall. (d) / No error. (e) Q33. The dog (a) / I have bought (b) / looks more ferocious (c) / than you have. (d) / No error. (e)

Q34. Everybody (a) / who was working in that office gave (b) / a day's pay as their contributions (c) / to the dependants of Dr. Sonu who had died on duty. (d) / No error (e)

Q35. This book is (a) / undoubtedly preferable than (b) / that in many respects and its printing (c) / is also comparatively good. (d) / No error. (e)

Q36. The audience will flock (a) / to his concerts to hear him to sing (b) / as they perceive a sense of purity and piquancy in his music that is hard (c) / to come by today. (d) / No error. (e)

Q37. It is better to stay at home (a) / than to walk in the street (b) / when there erupts (c) / a communal riot in the town .(d) / No error. (e)

Q38. 'Under no circumstances (a) / we can help (b) / you in this illegal (c) / work', said the Manager. (d) / No error. (e)

Q39. Not only we lost (a) / what he had on our disposal, (b) / but we also (c) / lost our patience. (d) / No error. (e)

Q40. Under a tree (a) / was sitting the saint (b) / whom we had seen (c) / somewhere else. (d) / No error. (e)

Q41. Having worked (a) / for the whole day (b) / you could have taken some rest (c) / and start work tomorrow. (d) / No error. (e)

Q42. Scarcely had he (a) / gone a few steps (b) / that he was told by someone (c) / that his mother was no more. (d) / No error. (e)

Q43. Seldom or (a) / ever have I tried my (b) / best to defend my friends, who are after (c) / all guilty to some extent. (d) / No error. (e)

Q44. Dogs soon know (a) / the person whom (b) / they are (c) / kindly treated. (d) / No error. (e)

Q45. If she had told me that (a) / her husband never lived (b) / within his means, I would not (c) / have lent him the money. (d) /No error. (e)

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